



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: C12N 15/12, 15/62, C07K 14/47, 16/18, C12Q 1/68, G01N 33/53, 33/68, A61K 38/17	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/13493 (43) International Publication Date: 2 April 1998 (02.04.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/17154 (22) International Filing Date: 24 September 1997 (24.09.97) (30) Priority Data: 60/026,603 24 September 1996 (24.09.96) US 60/028,363 11 October 1996 (11.10.96) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): LXR BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC. [US/US]; 1401 Marina Way South, Richmond, CA 94804 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): UMANSKY, Samuil [RU/RU]; 815 Kains Avenue, Albany, CA 94706 (US). MELKONYAN, Hovsep [RU/RU]; 555 Pierce Street #1041, Albany, CA 94706 (US). (74) Agents: LEHNHARDT, Susan, K. et al.; Morrison & Foerster LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304-1018 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: A FAMILY OF GENES ENCODING APOPTOSIS-RELATED PEPTIDES, PEPTIDES ENCODED THEREBY AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF (57) Abstract An isolated polynucleotide at least 60 % homologous to SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5 or 18 encoding a SARP polypeptide; vectors comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding at least 11 consecutive amino acids of α SARP polypeptide; a host cell transformed with an isolated polynucleotide or vector; antibodies specific for SARP and use of such polynucleotides and antibodies in diagnostic and therapeutic method. Therapeutic uses of antibodies and polynucleotides of <i>sarp</i> . Methods for treating diseases related to the regulation of SARP expression in tissue and bodily fluid samples, including cancers.		

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1	hARP2	1	MGIGH	SEGGRGAALGV	LA	AFGAAL	LA	WGS	SEYDVVSFQSD	IGPYQSGRFT	TKPP	CCVD	IPADLR	66		
1	humfriz-2	1	M-RPH	S-ALPH	..	..	..	..	FHGEKGIS	P	..	DHGFC	PI	..	48	
1	humfriz-5	1	MARPDP	S-APP	..	..	..	..	RAAAS	..	..	KAPVC	HEIT	..	40	
67	hSARP2	67	LCHNV	GVKKMVL	EN	ETEM	MA	VVKQOASSWV	AL	LKNK	CHAGTQV	PL	..	132		
47	humfriz-2	47	CTDIA	VNQTIM	AL	INQ	AGLEVHQFY	VVKVQ	SPELR	..	..	..	..	113		
41	humfriz-5	41	CRGIGY	NLTHM	PNQFN	DTQDE	AGLEVHQFW	VEI	QCSPDLR	FF	EC	TMYT	IC	108		
133	hSARP2	133	CAAV	DS	GV	QF	Y	..	EGDV	CI	AMT	..	..	176		
114	humfriz-2	114	CEARA	OC	BA	L	KNKE	..	..	..	..	..	..	176		
109	humfriz-5	109	CERAKA	GG	SS	PL	ROY	..	..	..	..	..	..	171		
179	hSARP2	179	KPQG	TT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195		
178	humfriz-2	178	THGG	PGGG	GG	APP	RYAT	LEHP	FF	..	..	..	..	235		
172	humfriz-5	172	PGAPA	SSGG	EC	PA	..	..	GGP	FF	..	..	..	235		
200	hSARP2	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215		
240	humfriz-2	240	ETRF	ARLW	LTWS	VC	CAST	FF	TV	TY	LV	DM	QRF	YPER	305	
231	humfriz-5	231	ERTF	ATFW	IGLWS	VC	FI	ST	TT	VA	TF	LD	DT	FR	YPER	295
213	hSARP2	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	
308	humfriz-2	308	ERFSE	DGYR	TV	VOGT	K	REG	CT	I	LF	MM	LY	FF	SM	375
300	humfriz-5	300	REHN	H	I	HYET	TGP	AL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365
228	hSARP2	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
377	humfriz-2	377	WAS	PA	VR	IT	IL	AM	GO	ID	GD	LL	SG	VC	FV	345
365	humfriz-5	365	WL	I	SV	SI	TAL	AL	SS	VD	GD	PV	AG	IC	YV	345
255	hSARP2	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
446	humfriz-2	446	KHDG	TK	TEK	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	512
434	humfriz-5	434	KQGG	TK	TDK	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494
291	hSARP2	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
513	humfriz-2	513	RMSP	..	TV	Y	IK	Y	MT	L	IV	GI	T	SG	FW	564
495	humfriz-5	495	RAK	PI	Y	W	VL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563
307	hSARP2	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314
585	humfriz-2	585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	585
584	humfriz-5	584	TGR	T	G	P	P	G	P	A	A	T	Y	H	K	585

Figure 1A

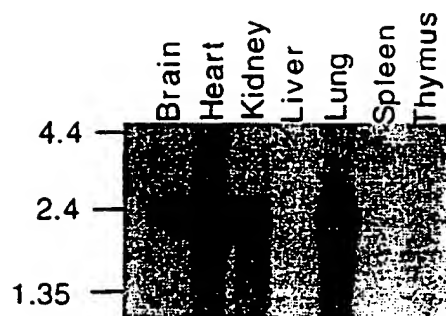
Figure 1B

mSARP1	240	-----KESIQ-----E-----NDEN-----	261
mfriz-3	343	TIILLAMNKIEGNNIS-----VGLYDAARFEVLAPLCL-----VSLLAGIISLNVR	401
mfriz-4	359	TIIVILLMRLVDARET-----VGNQNEASTFEVAPLFL-----TLFIAAGLVALFKIR	417
mfriz-6	339	TVMLLAMNKVEGNNIS-----VGLYDAARFEVLAPLCL-----VSLLAGIISLNHVR	397
mfriz-7	391	TIITILAMGQVDGNNIS-----VGLSSDAARFEVLAPLFL-----TSFLLAGFVSLFRIR	449
mfriz-8	451	STAVLALSSVDGNNIS-----VGNQSEONRFEVLAPLVI-----TMFLLAGFVSLFRIR	509
mSARP1	262	-----	266
mfriz-3	402	IEIPLEK--ENQDKLVKFMTRIGVFSLYLVLPLLVNIGCYFYEDAYGIGETNTHQER	458
mfriz-4	418	SNLID--TKTDKLERLMVIRIGVFSLYTPATCVHACYFYEI-----SNWALF--	465
mfriz-6	398	QVIHDS--RNQEKLKFMTRIGVFSSLYLVLPLVTLGCVHMLVNRTTHMTWFSDH	454
mfriz-7	450	TIMKHDS--TKTEKLERLMVIRIGVFSLYTPATVPLACYFYEDAFREHWERTHLLQTC	506
mfriz-8	510	SVIKQDS--PTKTHKLEKLMTRIGVFSLYTPAAVVACLFYEDHNPFRWET--HNC	565
mSARP1	267	-----	278
mfriz-3	459	REYHIPCP---YQVTQMSRPEFMYLMALHVGIPSIFFVWGSKKTCTFEASFFHGR	514
mfriz-4	466	-----RYSADDS--N-----FMELLVGITSGMHWISAKTLHT--SCSNAL	511
mfriz-6	455	HQYRIPC---YQANPKARPEFMYLMALHVGISAVFVWGSKKTCTEAGFFKRN	510
mfriz-7	507	KSYAVPCPPRHFSF--MSP-----FMHYLMTLVGITSGVWVWGSKKTLESRALCTR	618
mfriz-8	566	-----PCL-RDLQPDQARRPEFMYLMALHVGITSGVWVWGSKKTLESRALCTR	618
mSARP1	279	-----	289
mfriz-3	515	AKKEIVNESRQVLQEP-DF---AQSLLRDPNTP-----IARKRGSTSTQGTSTHA	560
mfriz-4	512	VNSGKVK-----REKRGNG-----	525
mfriz-6	511	AKRDPISERRVLQESCEFFLKHNKSVKHKHKGAPPHR--V--KEMGTSTGATTNHG	569
mfriz-7	563	SHSSKGE-----TA-----	571
mfriz-8	619	CWASKGA-----AVGAGAGGSGPG-----LSGPGPGGGGGGHG	650
mSARP1	290	-----	293
mfriz-3	561	SSTQLAMVDDQRSKAGSVHKSIVSSYHGLHRSRDGRYTPCSYRGMEERLPHGSMSTRITD	619
mfriz-4	526	-----WVKPGKGNETV-----	536
mfriz-6	570	TSA-MAIADHDYLGQETSTEVHTSPEASVKEGRADRANTPSAKDRDCGESAGPSSKTS	627
mfriz-7	572	-----	571
mfriz-8	651	-----GGGGSLSYSDVSTGLTW-RSGTASSVSYPKQ-----	679
mSARP1	294	-----	295
mfriz-3	620	H--SRHSSSHRLNEQS-----RHSSIROLSSNNPM-----Q-----THITHG	652
mfriz-4	537	-----	536
mfriz-6	628	NRNGRESRAGGLKERSNGSEGAPSEGRVSPKSSVPETGLIDSTSAASSPEPTSLKGS	686
mfriz-7	572	-----	571
mfriz-8	680	-----	679
mSARP1	0	-----	295
mfriz-3	653	TSM-----NRVIEEDGTS---A	666
mfriz-4	537	-----V	537
mfriz-6	687	TSLPVHSASRARKEQGAGSHSDA	709
mfriz-7	572	-----V	572
mfriz-8	680	--MPL-----SQV	685

Figure 1B

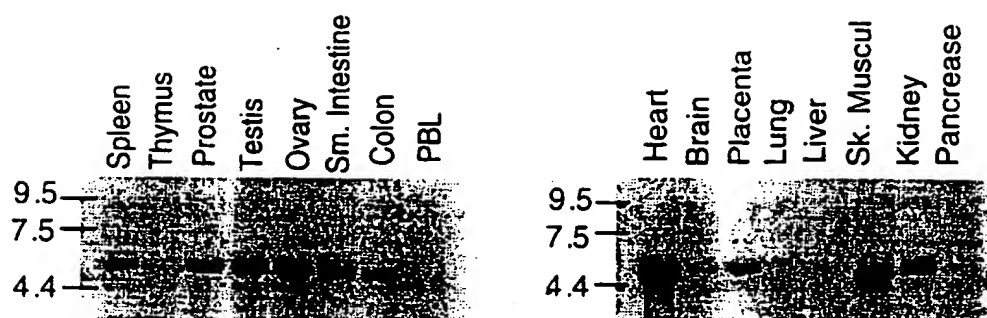
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Figure 2



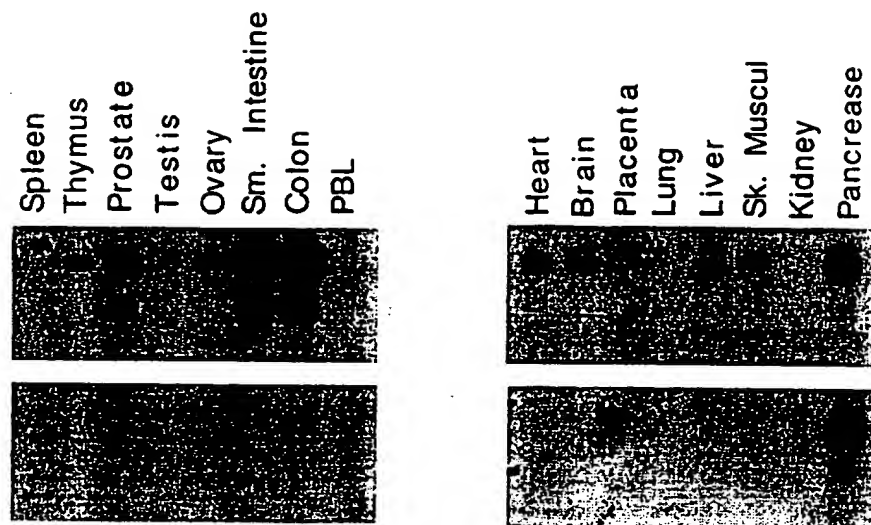
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Figure 3A



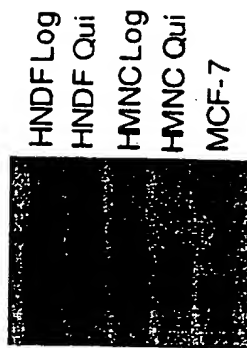
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Figure 3B



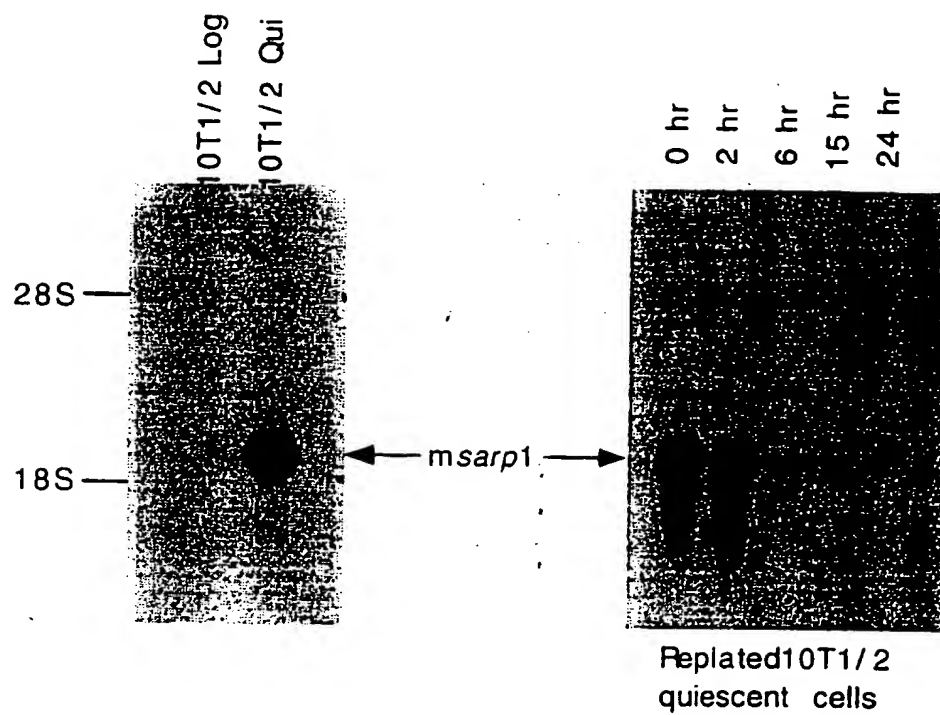
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Figure 4



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Figure 5



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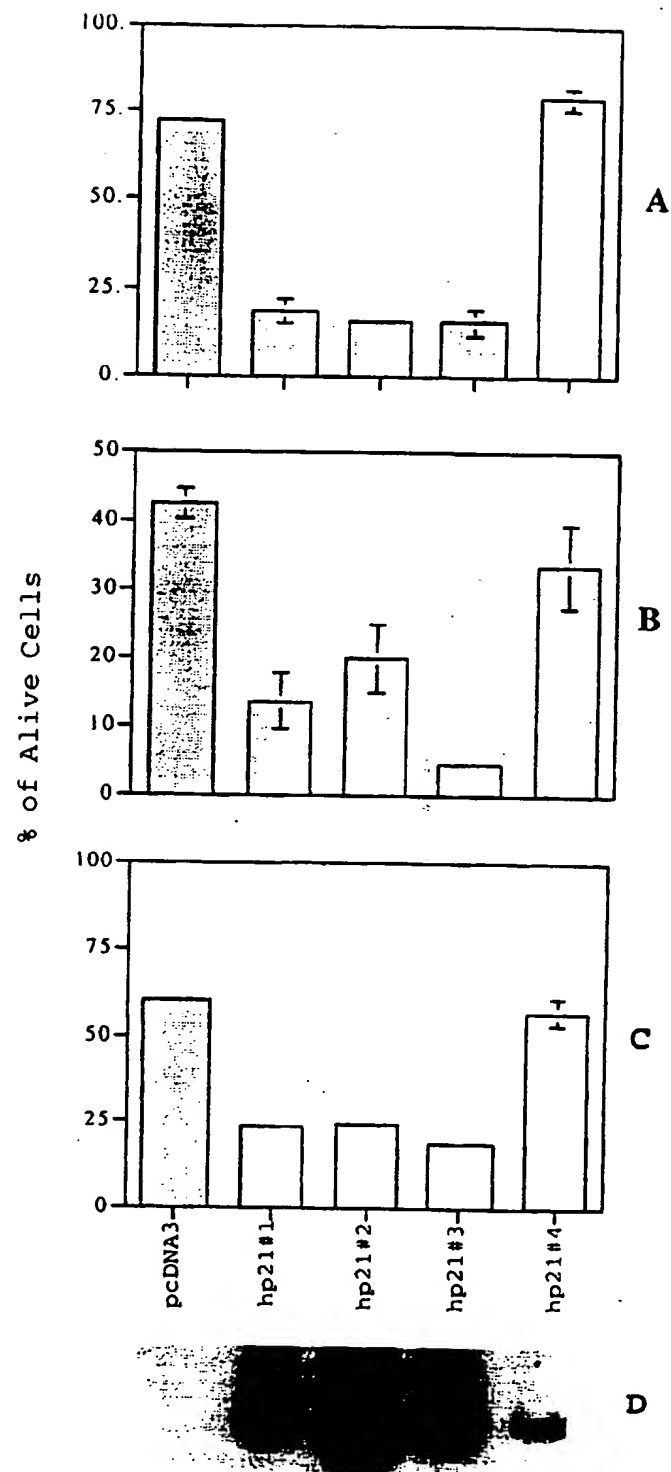
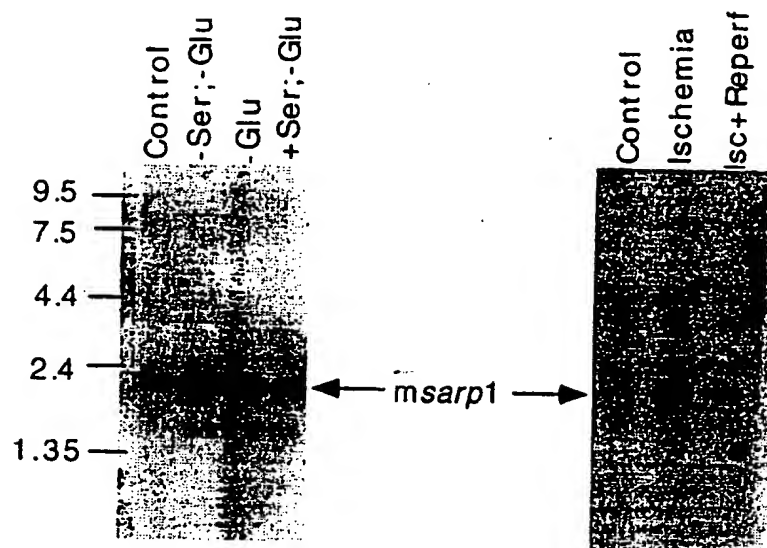


Figure 6

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Figure 7



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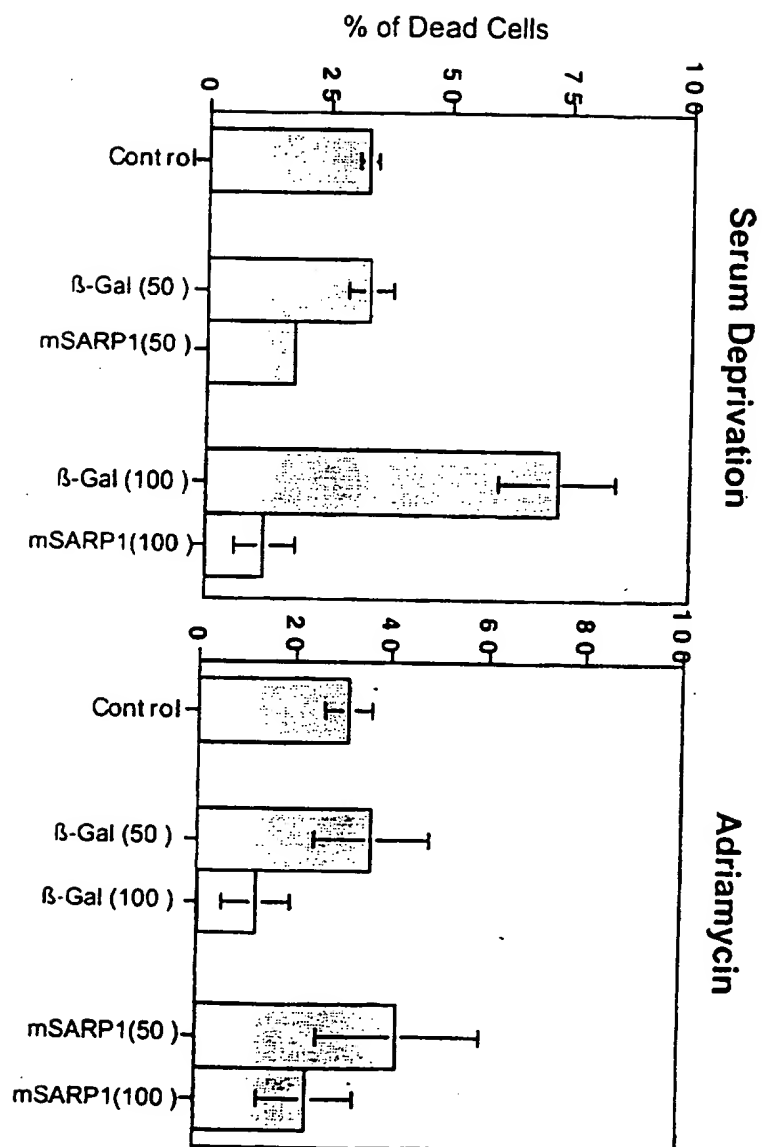
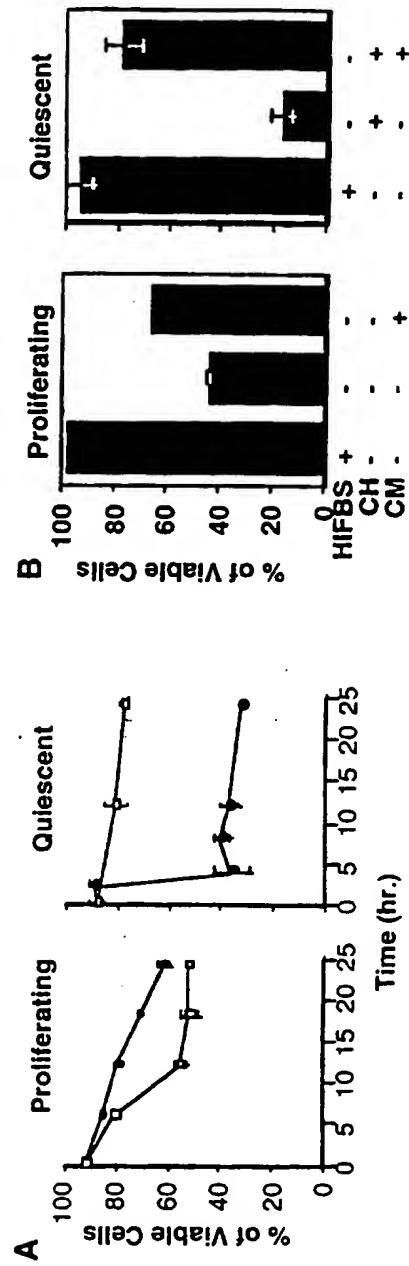


Figure 8

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Figure 9



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Figure 10

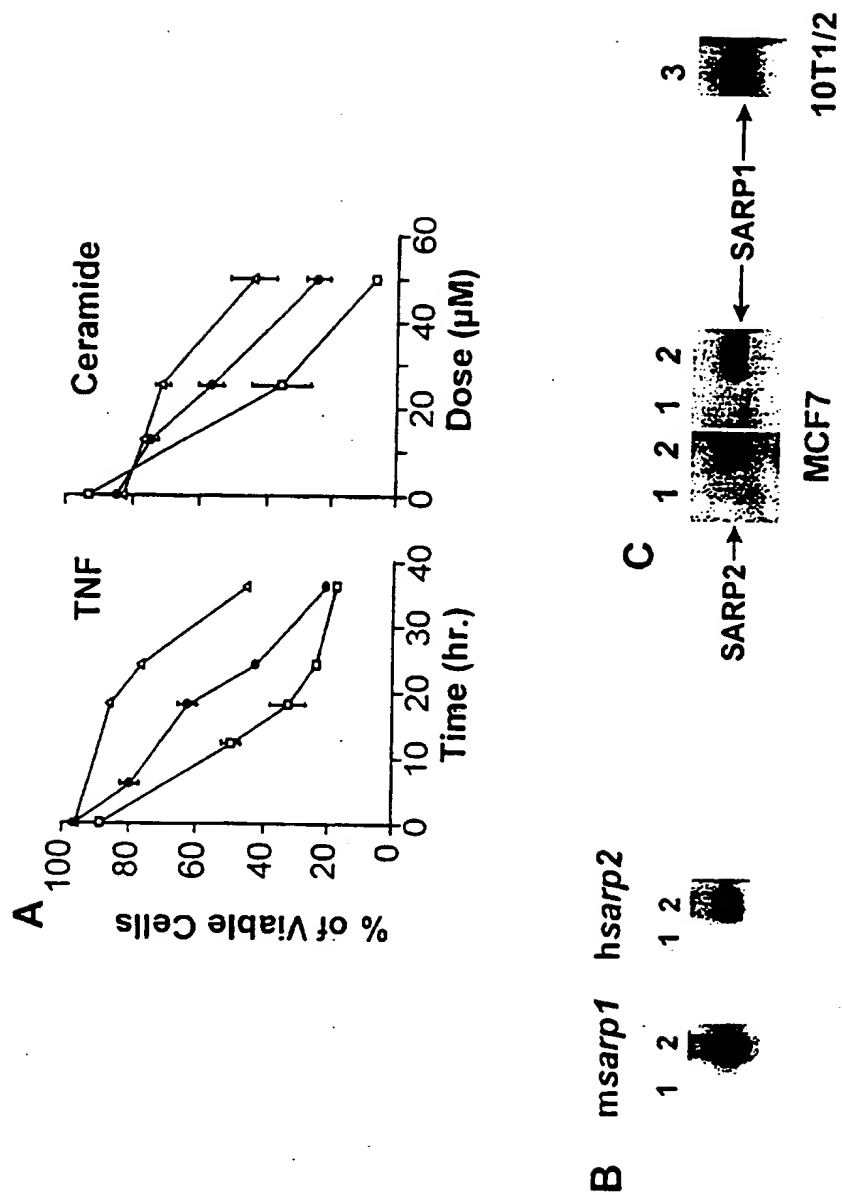


Figure 11

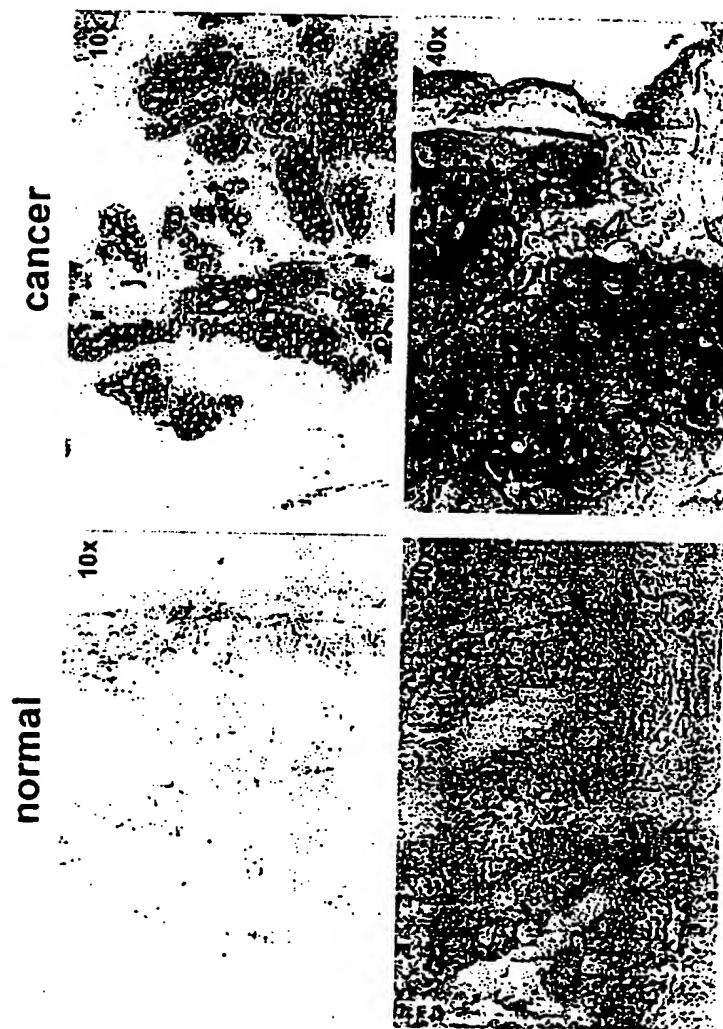
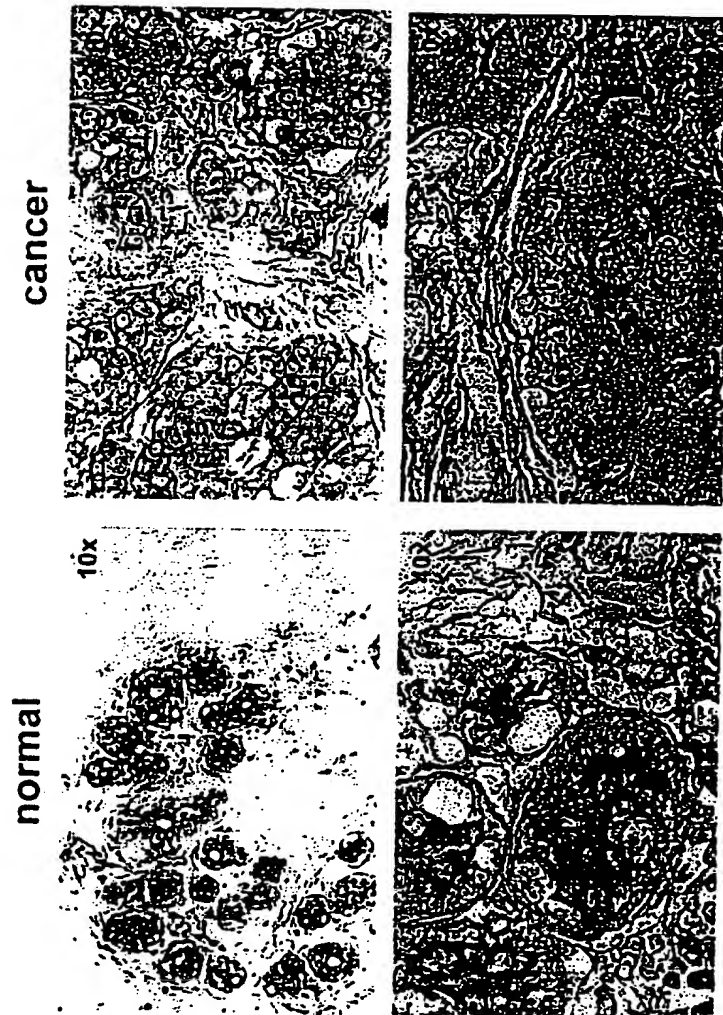
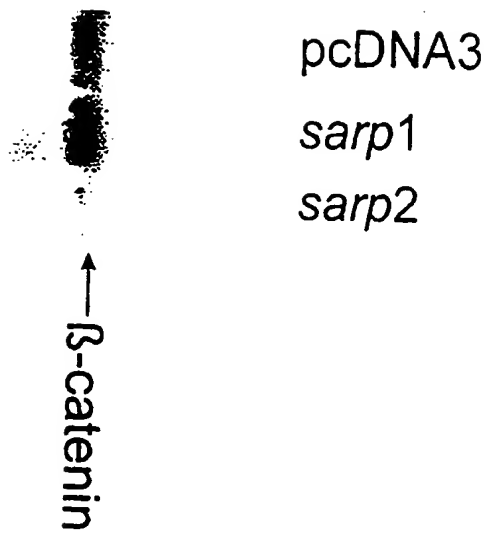


Figure 12



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Figure 13





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(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 15/12, 15/62, C07K 14/47, 16/18, C12Q 1/68, G01N 33/53, 33/68, A61K 38/17	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/13493 (43) International Publication Date: 2 April 1998 (02.04.98)
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(54) Title: A FAMILY OF GENES ENCODING APOPTOSIS-RELATED PEPTIDES, PEPTIDES ENCODED THEREBY AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF (57) Abstract An isolated polynucleotide at least 60 % homologous to SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5 or 18 encoding a SARP polypeptide; vectors comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding at least 11 consecutive amino acids of α SARP polypeptide; a host cell transformed with an isolated polynucleotide or vector; antibodies specific for SARP and use of such polynucleotides and antibodies in diagnostic and therapeutic method. Therapeutic uses of antibodies and polynucleotides of <i>sarp</i> . Methods for treating diseases related to the regulation of SARP expression in tissue and bodily fluid samples, including cancers.		

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 C12N15/12 C12N15/62 C12Q1/68 C07K14/47 C07K16/18 G01N33/53 G01N33/68 A61K38/17		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IP		
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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MARRA M. ET AL.: "The WashU-HHMI mouse EST project, AC W58777" EMBL DATABASE, 9 June 1996, HEIDELBERG, XP002057807 see the whole document	1,2,7,8
X	HILLIER L. ET AL.: "The WashU-Merck EST project, AC H87071" EMBL DATABASE, 22 November 1995, HEIDELBERG, XP002054775 see the whole document	1,2,7,8
X	HILLIER L. ET AL.: "The WashU-Merck EST project, AC H45312" EMBL DATABASE, 18 November 1995, HEIDELBERG, XP002057808 see the whole document	1,2,7,8
-/--		
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No

PCT/US 97/17154

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 95 13701 A (LXR BIOTECHNOLOGY INC ;BARR PHILIP J (US); SHAPIRO JOHN P (US); KI) 26 May 1995 see the whole document ---	15-20, 22, 24-26, 28,30, 35-37, 42,43
X	WO 96 05232 A (IMMUNOGEN INC ;CHITTENDEN THOMAS D (US)) 22 February 1996 see the whole document ---	15-43
A	WANG Y ET AL: "A LARGE FAMILY OF PUTATIVE TRANSMEMBRANE RECEPTORS HOMOLOGOUS TO THE PRODUCT OF THE DROSOPHILA TISSUE POLARITY GENE FRIZZLED" JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 271, no. 8, 23 February 1996, pages 4468-4476, XP002054778 cited in the application see the whole document ---	1-44
P,X	SHIROZU M ET AL: "CHARACTERIZATION OF NOVEL SECRETED AND MEMBRANE PROTEINS ISOLATED BY THE SIGNAL SEQUENCE TRAP METHOD" GENOMICS, vol. 37, no. 3, 1 November 1996, pages 273-280, XP002054773 see the whole document ---	1-4,6-9
P,X	RATTNER A ET AL: "A FAMILY OF SECRETED PROTEINS CONTAINS HOMOLOGY TO THE CYSTEINE-RICH LIGAND-BINDING DOMAIN OF FRIZZLED RECEPTORS" PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USA, vol. 94, no. 7, 1 April 1997, pages 2859-2863, XP002054779 see the whole document ---	1-4,6-9
P,X	FINCH P. ET AL.: "Purification and molecular cloning of a secreted, frizzled-related antagonist of Wnt action" PNAS, U.S.A., vol. 94, no. 13, 24 June 1997, pages 6770-6775, XP002057809 see the whole document ---	1-4,6-9
T	MELKONYAN H. ET AL.: "SARPs: a family of secreted apoptosis-related proteins" PNAS, U.S.A., vol. 94, no. 25, 9 December 1997, pages 13636-13641, XP002057810 see the whole document -----	1-44

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
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Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
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2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
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because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Remark : Although claims 30-43 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body , the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 97/17154

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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**A FAMILY OF GENES ENCODING APOPTOSIS-RELATED PEPTIDES,
PEPTIDES ENCODED THEREBY AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF**

5 This Application Claims Priority To U.S. Provisional Application Serial
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TECHNICAL FIELD

10 The present invention relates to the field of diagnosing and treating
conditions related to apoptosis, or programmed cell death. More specifically, it
relates to the identification and characterization of a novel gene family, the
expression of which is associated with apoptosis.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Apoptosis is a normal physiologic process that leads to individual cell
death. This process of programmed cell death is involved in a variety of normal
and pathogenic biological events and can be induced by a number of unrelated
stimuli. Changes in the biological regulation of apoptosis also occur during aging
and are responsible for many of the conditions and diseases related to aging.
20 Recent studies of apoptosis have implied that a common metabolic pathway
leading to cell death can be initiated by a wide variety of signals, including
hormones, serum growth factor deprivation, chemotherapeutic agents, ionizing
radiation and infection by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Wyllie (1980)
Nature 284:555-556; Kanter et al. (1984) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*
25 118:392-399; Duke and Cohen (1986) *Lymphokine Res.* 5:289-299; Tomei et al.
(1988) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 155:324-331; Kruman et al. (1991) *J.*
Cell. Physiol. 148:267-273; Ameisen and Capron (1991) *Immunology Today*
12:102; and Sheppard and Ascher (1992) *J. AIDS* 5:143. Agents that modulate
30 the biological control of apoptosis thus have therapeutic utility in a wide variety of
conditions.

Apoptotic cell death is characterized by cellular shrinkage, chromatin condensation, cytoplasmic blebbing, increased membrane permeability and interchromosomal DNA cleavage. Kerr et al. (1992) *FASEB J.* 6:2450; and Cohen and Duke (1992) *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 10:267. The blebs, small,
5 membrane-encapsulated spheres that pinch off of the surface of apoptotic cells, may continue to produce superoxide radicals which damage surrounding cell tissue and may be involved in inflammatory processes.

While apoptosis is a normal cellular event, it can also be induced by pathological conditions and a variety of injuries. Apoptosis is involved in a wide
10 variety of conditions including, but not limited to, cardiovascular disease; cancer regression; immunoregulation; viral diseases; anemia; neurological disorders; gastrointestinal disorders, including but not limited to, diarrhea and dysentery; diabetes; hair loss; rejection of organ transplants; prostate hypertrophy; obesity; ocular disorders; stress; and aging.

15 Genes which have been shown to activate the apoptosis pathway in tumor cells include the FAS antigen, TNF α and TNF β . See, e.g., Tomei and Cope *et al.* in Apoptosis II: The Molecular Basis of Apoptosis in Disease (1994) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. In the nematode *C. elegans*, mutations in the genes *ced-3* and *ced-4* prevent autonomous cell death during development. Yuan and
20 Horvitz (1990) *Dev. Biol.* 138:33. A mutation which activates the nematode gene *ced-9* prevents cell death during development, whereas mutations that inactivate this gene promote programmed cell death. In mammalian cells, the p-53 gene has been shown to induce apoptosis in some cells, but not others.

25 Apoptosis-inhibiting genes under investigation include *bcl-2* which was isolated from B-cell lymphomas and blocks apoptosis without affecting cell proliferation. See, e.g., Tsujimoto et al. *Science* 226:1087; Hockenberry et al. (1990) *Nature* 348:334. The mechanism by which *bcl-2* inhibits apoptosis is not known. *Mcl-1*, expressed in myeloid cells, exhibits sequence similarity to *bcl-2*

and is believed to be involved in regulating apoptosis. Kozopas et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:3516.

Members of a large family of putative transmembrane receptors related to the *Drosophila melanogaster* tissue polarity gene *frizzled* have been cloned recently. See, Wang et al. (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:4468. *Frizzled* family members are found in organisms as diverse as nematodes and humans and are expressed in a variety of tissues and during embryonic development. In *Drosophila*, *frizzled* mutations affect the polarity of structures, such as sensory bristles, on the body surface. The precise functions and clinical significance of the *frizzled* family in other species remains largely unknown.

All references cited herein, both *supra* and *infra*, are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention encompasses isolated polynucleotides, polypeptides and antibodies derived from or reactive with the products of the novel apoptosis-related genes. The invention also encompasses uses of these compositions.

Accordingly, one aspect of the invention is polynucleotides encoding polypeptides of the SARP family. Representative polypeptides are those having the amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NO: 2, 4, 6 or 7. The invention likewise encompasses polynucleotides encoding peptides having substantial homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NO: 2, 4, 6 or 7.

In another aspect, the invention provides isolated polynucleotides that are comprised of a region of at least 15 contiguous nucleotides, where these nucleotides are capable of forming a stable duplex with a polynucleotide encoding sequence of SEQ. ID. NO: 1, 3, 5 or 18:

Another aspect of the invention is cloning and expression vectors comprising the polynucleotides of the invention. Also included are host cells comprising the polynucleotides of the invention.

In another aspect, the invention comprises polypeptides of at least 11 amino acid residues of SEQ. ID. NO: 2, 4, 6 or 7 and further comprises polypeptides substantially homologous to 11 amino acid residues of SEQ. ID. NO: 2, 4, 6 or 7. The invention also provides fusion polypeptides comprising a polypeptide of the present invention.

The invention also provides for polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies which specifically bind to the polypeptides of the invention. There are termed α SARP antibodies.

In another aspect, methods of detecting the polynucleotides of the invention are provided. These methods comprise contacting a biological sample under conditions that permit the formation of a stable complex, and detecting any stable complexes formed.

Another aspect of the invention is methods of detecting the SARP family of proteins. These methods entail the steps of contacting a biological sample obtained from an individual with an α SARP antibody of the invention under conditions that permit the stable antigen-antibody complex and detecting stable complex formed, if any.

Also provided are methods for treatment of apoptosis by administration of a therapeutically effective amount of the polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention to a patient in need of such treatment. The methods include making a composition for treatment of conditions related to apoptosis. Other methods using these compositions include preventing apoptosis in cultured cells, methods of increasing organ preservation for subsequent organ transplantation and in situ preservation for bypass operations, e.g., heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc., and methods of treating dermatological conditions in which apoptosis is implicated.

Also provided are methods for the detection of disease by providing a test sample of bodily fluid; assaying the test sample for the presence of a gene product of an *hsarp* gene; and comparing the amount of gene product detected in the test sample to the amount of gene product detected in a non-diseased sample of the

same tissue type as the test sample. Assaying encompasses, but is not limited to, nucleic acid hybridization and antibody - antigen interactions.

5 In an additional embodiment of the present invention, a method of treatment of a patient is provided, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising a component selected from the group comprising a *sarp* or antisense-*hsarp* polynucleotide or a SARP polypeptide or SARP antibody. The method can be a method of treating apoptosis related conditions. In a specific embodiment, the patient is suffering from a condition related to cancer, including, but not limited to, cancer of the mammary tissue, the prostate or the prostate epithelial tissue. In an additional embodiment, the composition contains a *sarp* polynucleotide or the gene product of that polynucleotide, a SARP polypeptide.

10 The above and other objects of the invention will become readily apparent to those of skill in the relevant art from the following detailed description and figures, wherein only the preferred embodiments of the invention are shown and described, simply by way of illustration of the best mode of carrying out the invention. As is readily recognized, the invention is capable of modifications within the skill of the relevant art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1A shows alignment of hSARP2 predicted amino acid sequence to *frizzled* proteins. [SEQ. ID. NOS: 7-9].

25 Figure 1B shows a comparison of the amino acid sequence of mSARPI (SEQ. ID. NO: 2) to various *frizzled* proteins (SEQ. ID. NOS: 10-14).

Figure 2 is a Northern blot depicting tissue specific expression of *msarp1* in various mouse tissues. RNAs were isolated from different tissues resolved on 1.2% formaldehyde-agarose gel, transferred to nylon membrane and probed by *msarp1* at high stringency.

Figure 3A depicts the results of a Northern blot analysis of multiple human tissues with a probe specific for *hsarp2*.

Figure 3B is a compilation of Northern blots depicting tissue specific expression of *hsarp1* and *hsarp3* in various human tissues. Multiple tissue
5 northern blots were probed at high stringency conditions.

Figure 4 depicts the results of a Northern blot analysis of normal and transformed cell lines with a probe specific for *hsarp2*.

Figure 5 is a Northern blot depicting expression of *msarp1* in 10T1/2 quiescent cells after reseeding at low density.

Figure 6, panels (A) through (C) show the percentage of viable
10 transformed MCF7 cell lines after different treatments. MCF7 cells were transformed with either an expression vector (pcDNA3) or with pcDNA3 carrying the *hsarp2* gene. Panel (A) shows the percentage of living cells after seven days of serum deprivation. Panel (B) shows the percentage of living cells after 24 hour
15 treatment with adriamycin at 1 μ g/ml. Panel (C) shows the percentage of living cells after 24 hour treatment with hTNF at 50 ng/ml. Panel (D) shows the relative amounts of *hsarp2* expression in each of the MCF7 clones used in the experiments described in the Examples presented herein.

Figure 7 is a Northern blot of RNA isolated from rat cardiac myocytes
20 after various treatments probed with *msarp1* cDNA fragment.

Figure 8 is 2 bar graphs depicting viability of the control, β -galactosidase, and *msarp1* transfected neonatal rat cardiac myocytes subjected for 24 hour to serum free medium or adriamycin treatment. The amount of infections virus
particles per cell are shown in parentheses.

Figure 9 is a series of graphs depicting (A) the effect of cycloheximide on
25 10T1/2 log and quiescent cell death induced by serum deprivation and (B) the effect of conditioned medium from quiescent cells on cells subjected to serum deprivation and cycloheximide treatment.

Figure 10 depicts (A) graphs, (B) a Northern blot, and (C) a Western analysis. The graphs depict the effects of TNF and Ceramide on cell viability in the presence of SARPs. The Northern blot depicts control RNA from cells transfected by pcDNA3, RNA from cells transfected by *msarp1* or *hsarp2* recombinant vectors. The proteins of serum free conditioned media from 10T1/2 and MCF7 cells were concentrated by filtration and subjected to western analysis using anti-GST-mSARP1 antisera (1:5000 dilution).

Figure 11 depicts the comparison of *hsarp1* expression in human normal and neoplastic prostate epithelial cells at 10X and 40X magnifications.

Figure 12 depicts the comparison of *hsarp2* expression in human normal and neoplastic mammary epithelial cells at 10x and 40x magnifications.

Figure 13 depicts the detection by Western analysis of β -catenin in MCF7 cells transfected with pcDNA3, *msarp1* and *hsarp2*.

MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Disclosed herein is a new gene family, the expression of which is associated with apoptosis. The genes are termed "*sarp*" (secreted apoptosis related protein). *msarp* genes are derived from murine sources whereas *hsarp* genes are derived from human sources. These genes, including *msarp1*, *hsarp2*, *hsarp1* and *hsarp3*, encode novel proteins which belong to the family of proteins termed "SARP". The *hsarp2* gene is expressed in a variety of tissues. When *hsarp2* was inserted into an expression vector and transfected into human cell lines, it increased the percentage of cells undergoing apoptosis in culture. The *hsarp2* gene is expressed in exponentially growing non-transformed cell lines, and repressed in quiescent ones. Increased expression of *hsarp2* has been shown to increase programmed cell death in a breast carcinoma cell line in a dose dependent manner. A BLAST search of Gene Bank revealed significant homology between the novel gene family and members of the "*Frizzled Like*" gene family (see Fig. 1B, SEQ. ID. NOS: 10-14). The *frizzled*-like gene family encodes cell membrane

proteins having seven transmembrane domains with unknown functions. It was previously shown that Wnt and *frizzled* proteins interact. Bhanot et al. (1996) *Nature* 382:225-230. Multiple sequence alignment to human *frizzled*-like proteins showed that the novel family is most homologous in the extracellular N-terminal domains of *frizzled*-like proteins, with little homology in the transmembrane region. SARPs have now been shown to interfere with the Wnt-*frizzled* protein interaction and modify apoptosis by effecting cell-cell and cell-extracellular matrix signaling.

We have cloned a family of novel genes from mouse cells and from human heart and pancreas cDNA libraries. The expression of these genes is associated with the early stages of apoptosis. The mouse gene, termed *msarp1*, contains a single open reading frame which encodes a predicted protein product of 295 amino acids which is secreted. *msarp1* is expressed at high levels in heart, lung and is upregulated in cardiomyocytes subjected to injuries which trigger apoptosis. Transcription of *msarp1* is also significantly induced in 10T1/2 cells which reached quiescence, a state of arrested cell growth which is characterized by increased resistance to apoptotic stimuli.

The novel gene family also includes three human genes, termed *hsarp2*, *hsarp1* and *hsarp3*. *hsarp1* is closely homologous to *msarp1* and has one open reading frame (ORF) which encodes a 212 amino acid polypeptide, termed hSARP1. *hsarp3* encodes a protein of 316 amino acids, termed hSARP3, which is homologous to hSARP2 and mSARP1. hSARP1 is expressed at highest levels in colon, small intestine, pancreas and prostate. hSARP3 is expressed predominately in pancreas.

The *hsarp2* cDNA sequence contains 1302 nucleotides and encodes a polypeptide of 314 amino acids having an N-terminal methionine and C-terminal lysine amino acid residues. The full length cDNA sequence includes 301 nucleotides of the 5' untranslated region and 62 nucleotides of 3' untranslated region. The *hsarp2* cDNA contains one major open reading frame (ORF)

(hSARP2). The ATG start site is found at position 303, and the termination site is at position 1248. When *hsarp2* is inserted into an expression vector and transfected into human cell lines, it increases the percentage of cells that undergo apoptosis in culture.

5 As used herein, "*sarp*" including *msarp1*, *hsarp1*, *hsarp2* and *hsarp3*, refer to the nucleic acid molecules encoding the SARPs, and derivatives and complementary nucleotides thereof. "SARP" including mSARP, hSARP1, hSARP2 and hSARP3 refer to the proteins encoded thereby. Other members of the family can be obtained by the methods described in the Examples presented
10 herein.

 The present invention encompasses nucleotide sequences of the new gene family. The nucleotides include, but are not limited to, the cDNA, genome-derived DNA and synthetic or semi-synthetic DNA or RNA. The nucleotide sequence of *msarp1* is contained in SEQ. ID. NO: 1; the nucleotide sequence of
15 *hsarp1* is contained in SEQ. ID. NO: 3, the sequence of *hsarp3* is contained in SEQ. ID. NO: 5, and the nucleotide sequence of *hsarp2* is contained in SEQ. ID. NO: 18. As described in the examples herein, the mRNA of this gene family has been detected in a variety of human organs and tissues by Northern blot analysis. Expression of *hsarp2* mRNA, for example, was detected in most human tissues
20 probed; in exponentially growing human mammary nontransformed cells and in exponentially growing human normal diploid fibroblast cells.

 The term "polynucleotide" is used to mean a polymeric form of nucleotides of any length, which contain deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, and/or their analogs. The terms "polynucleotide" and "nucleotide" as used herein
25 are used interchangeably. Polynucleotides can have any three-dimensional structure, and can perform any function, known or unknown. The term "polynucleotide" includes double-stranded, single-stranded, and triple-helical molecules. Unless otherwise specified or required, any embodiment of the invention described herein that is a polynucleotide encompasses both the double-

stranded form and each of two complementary single-stranded forms known or predicted to make up the double stranded form.

The following are non-limiting examples of polynucleotides: a gene or gene fragment, exons, introns, mRNA, tRNA, rRNA, ribozymes, cDNA,
5 recombinant polynucleotides, branched polynucleotides, plasmids, vectors, isolated DNA of any sequence, isolated RNA of any sequence, nucleic acid probes, and primers. A polynucleotide can be comprised of modified nucleotides, such as methylated nucleotides and nucleotide analogs. Analogs of purines and pyrimidines are known in the art, and include, but are not limited to,
10 aziridinylcytosine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, 5-carboxymethyl-aminomethyluracil, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methyladenine, 1-methylpseudouracil, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, pseudouracil, 5-
15 pentynyluracil and 2,6-diaminopurine. The use of uracil as a substitute for thymine in a deoxyribonucleic acid is also considered an analogous form of pyrimidine.

If present, modification to the nucleotide structure can be imparted before or after assembly of the polymer. The sequence of nucleotides can be interrupted
20 by non-nucleotide components. A polynucleotide can be further modified after polymerization, such as by conjugation with a labeling component. Other types of modifications included in this definition are, for example, "caps", substitution of one or more of the naturally occurring nucleotides with an analog, internucleotide modifications such as, for example, those with uncharged linkages (e.g., methyl
25 phosphonates, phosphotriesters, phosphoamidates, carbamates, etc.) and with charged linkages (e.g., phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, etc.), those containing pendant moieties, such as, for example, proteins (e.g., nucleases, toxins, antibodies, signal peptides, poly-L-lysine, etc.), those with intercalators (e.g., acridine, psoralen, etc.), those containing chelators (e.g., metals, radioactive

metals, boron, oxidative metals, etc.), those containing alkylators, those with modified linkages (e.g., alpha anomeric nucleic acids, etc.), as well as unmodified forms of the polynucleotide(s).

5 Further, any of the hydroxyl groups ordinarily present in the sugars can be replaced by phosphonate groups, phosphate groups, protected by standard protecting groups, or activated to prepare additional linkages to additional nucleotides, or can be conjugated to solid supports. The 5' and 3' terminal hydroxy groups can be phosphorylated or substituted with amines or organic capping group moieties of from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Other hydroxyls can also
10 be derivatized to standard protecting groups.

Polynucleotides can also contain analogous forms of ribose or deoxyribose sugars that are generally known in the art, including, but not limited to, 2'-O-methyl-, 2'-O-allyl, 2'-fluoro- or 2'-azido-ribose, carbocyclic sugar analogs, α -anomeric sugars, epimeric sugars such as arabinose, xyloses or lyxoses, pyranose
15 sugars, furanose sugars, sedoheptuloses, acyclic analogs and abasic nucleoside analogs such as methyl riboside.

As noted above, one or more phosphodiester linkages can be replaced by alternative linking groups. These alternative linking groups include, but are not limited to, embodiments wherein phosphate is replaced by P(O)S ("thioate"),
20 P(S)S ("dithioate"), "(O)NR₂" ("amidate"), P(O)R, P(O)OR', CO or CH₂ ("formacetal"), in which each R or R' is independently H or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl (1-20 C) optionally containing and ether (-O-) linkage, aryl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl or araldyl. Not all linkages in a polynucleotide need be identical.

25 Although conventional sugars and bases will be used in applying the method of the invention, substitution of analogous forms of sugars, purines and pyrimidines can be advantageous in designing a final product, as can alternative backbone structures like a polyamide backbone.

An "antisense" polynucleotide is a sequence complementary to all or part of a functional RNA or DNA. For example, antisense RNA is complementary to sequences of the mRNA copied from the gene.

5 A "fragment" (also called a "region") of a polynucleotide (i.e., a polynucleotide encoding a *sarp*) is a polynucleotide comprised of at least 9 contiguous nucleotides of the novel genes. Preferred fragments are comprised of a region encoding at least 5 contiguous amino acid residues, more preferably, at least 10 contiguous amino acid residues, and even more preferably at least 15 contiguous amino acid residues.

10 The term "recombinant" polynucleotide as used herein intends a polynucleotide of genomic, cDNA, semisynthetic, or synthetic in origin which, by virtue of its origin or manipulation: is not associated with all or a portion of a polynucleotide with which it is associated in nature; is linked to a polynucleotide other than that to which it is linked in nature; or does not occur in nature.

15 The terms "polypeptide", "oligopeptide", "peptide" and "protein" are used interchangeably herein to refer to polymers of amino acid residues. The polymer can be linear or branched, it can comprise modified amino acid residues, and it can be interrupted by non-amino acid residues. The terms also encompass an amino acid polymer that has been modified naturally or by intervention; for example, by disulfide bond formation, glycosylation, lipidation, acetylation, phosphorylation, or any other manipulation or modification, such as conjugation with a labeling component. Also included within the definition are, for example, polypeptides containing one or more analogs of an amino acid residue (including, for example, unnatural amino acid residues, etc.), as well as other modifications
20 known in the art.

25 A polypeptide "fragment" (also called a "region") of a SARP is a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of a SARP that has at least 5 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence of a SARP, more preferably at least 8 contiguous amino acid residues, and even more preferably at least about 10

contiguous amino acid residues. For purposes of this invention, a fragment of a SARP can be identified and characterized by any of the following functions:

(a) homology to a SARP; (b) ability to change a percentage of cells undergoing apoptosis; or (c) effect cell death. A SARP fragment can have any, more than one, or all of the above identified functions. Methods for determining these functions (a) through (c) will be described below.

A "fusion polypeptide" is a polypeptide comprising regions in a different position in the sequence than occurs in nature. The regions can normally exist in separate proteins and are brought together in the fusion polypeptide; or they can normally exist in the same protein but are placed in a new arrangement in the fusion polypeptide.

A "functionally equivalent fragment" of a SARP polypeptide or *sarp* polynucleotide preserves at least one property and/or function of the SARP polypeptides or *sarp* polynucleotides. For example, the sequences can be varied by adding additional nucleotides or peptides as known in the art, such that the functionality of the sequence is not altered. Other examples are deletion and/or substitution of sequences. Alternatively, the sequences can be varied by substituting nucleotides or amino acid residue, or a combination of addition, deletion, or substitution. As is evident to one of skill in the art, functionality of a polypeptide sequence includes characteristics and/or activities of the sequence, such as antigenicity and effect on the apoptotic pathway. It is also clear that functionality of a polynucleotide sequence depends in part upon its intended use, and any functionality that is preserved in a fragment of a polynucleotide satisfies this definition.

For instance, a "functionally equivalent fragment" of a *sarp* polynucleotide can be one in which an ability to hybridize is preserved, as the desired polynucleotide can be used as a probe. Alternatively, a "functionally equivalent fragment" of a *sarp* polynucleotide can mean that the polynucleotide encodes a fragment of a SARP that has a function associated with an intact SARP, and

preferably a function associated with apoptosis modulation. A functionally equivalent fragment of the novel polypeptides or polynucleotide can have the same, enhanced, or decreased function when compared to the SARP polypeptides or polynucleotides. Other functions of SARP have been listed above. A
5 functionally equivalent fragment has at least 9 nucleotides or at least 5 amino acids, preferably has at least 15 nucleotides or at least 10 amino acids, even more preferably has at least 25 nucleotides or at least 20 amino acids.

"Stringent conditions" for hybridization of both DNA/DNA and
DNA/RNA are as described in Sambrook et al. (1989) MOLECULAR CLONING, A
10 LABORATORY MANUAL, 2nd. Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. Examples of relevant conditions include (in order of increasing stringency): incubation temperatures of 25°C, 37°C, 50°C, and 68°C; buffer concentrations of 10xSSC, 6xSSC, 1xSSC (where SSC is 0.15M NaCl and 15 mM citrate buffer) and their equivalent using other buffer systems; formamide concentrations of 0%, 25%,
15 50% and 75%; incubation times from 5 minutes to 24 hours; 1, 2, or more washing steps; wash incubation times of 1, 2, or 15 minutes; and wash solutions of 6xSSC, 1xSSC, 0.1xSSC, or deionized water.

A "stable duplex" of polynucleotides, or a "stable complex" formed between any two or more components in a biochemical reaction, refers to a duplex
20 or complex that is sufficiently long-lasting to persist between formation of the duplex or complex and subsequent detection, including any optional washing steps or other manipulation that can take place in the interim.

The term "antibody" refers to an immunoglobulin protein or antigen binding fragment that recognizes a particular antigen. Preferably, the antibodies
25 of the present invention (termed α SARP) are not specific to members of the Frizzled family of proteins. Antibodies can be monoclonal or polyclonal. The generation and characterization of antibodies is within the skill of an ordinary artisan. The term "antibody" further encompasses proteins which have been coupled to another compound by chemical conjugation, or by mixing with an

excipient or an adjuvant. The term antigen binding fragment includes any peptide that binds to the SARP in a specific manner. Typically, these derivatives include such immunoglobulin fragments as Fab, F(ab')₂, Fab', scfv (both monomeric and polymeric forms) and isolated H and L chains. The term α SARP encompasses antigen binding fragments. An antigen binding fragment retains the specificity of the intact immunoglobulin, although avidity and/or affinity can be altered.

The antigen binding fragments (also termed "derivatives" herein) are typically generated by genetic engineering, although they can alternatively be obtained by other methods and combinations of methods. This classification includes, but is not limited to, engineered peptide fragments and fusion peptides. Preferred compounds include polypeptide fragments of the CRDs, antibody fusion proteins comprising cytokine effector components, antibody fusion proteins comprising adjuvants or drugs, and single-chain V region proteins. Additionally, the antigen binding fragments of this invention can be used as diagnostic and imaging reagents.

Scfv can be produced either recombinantly or synthetically. For synthetic production of scfv, an automated synthesizer can be used. For recombinant production of scfv, a suitable plasmid containing polynucleotide that encodes the scfv can be introduced into a suitable host cell, either eukaryotic, such as yeast, plant, insect or mammalian cells, or prokaryotic, such as *Escherichia coli*, and the expressed protein can be isolated using standard protein purification techniques.

A particularly useful system for the production of scfvs is plasmid pET-22b(+) (Novagen, Madison, WI) in *E. coli*. pET-22b(+) contains a nickel ion binding domain consisting of 6 sequential histidine residues, which allows the expressed protein to be purified on a suitable affinity resin. Another example of a suitable vector is pcDNA3 (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA), described above.

Conditions of expression should ensure that the scfv assumes optimal tertiary structure. Depending on the plasmid used (especially the activity of the promoter) and the host cell, it may be necessary to modulate the rate of

production. For instance, use of a weaker promoter, or expression at lower temperatures, may be necessary to optimize production of properly folded scfv in prokaryotic systems; or, it may be preferable to express scfv in eukaryotic cells.

5 The invention also encompasses antibodies conjugated to a chemically functional moiety. Typically, the moiety is a label capable of producing a detectable signal. These conjugated antibodies are useful, for example, in detection and imaging systems. Such labels are known in the art and include, but are not limited to, radioisotopes, enzymes, fluorescent compounds, chemiluminescent compounds, bioluminescent compounds substrate cofactors and
10 inhibitors. See, for examples of patents teaching the use of such labels, U.S. Patent Nos. 3,817,837; 3,850,752; 3,939,350; 3,996,345; 4,277,437; 4,275,149; and 4,366,241. The moieties can be covalently linked to the antibodies, recombinantly linked, or conjugated to the antibodies through a secondary reagent, such as a second antibody, protein A, or a biotin-avidin complex.

15 Methods of antibody production and isolation are well known in the art. See, for example, Harlow and Lane (1988) *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York. Purification methods include salt precipitation (for example, with ammonium sulfate), ion exchange chromatography (for example, on a cationic or anionic exchange column run at
20 neutral pH and eluted with step gradients of increasing ionic strength), gel filtration chromatography (including gel filtration HPLC), and chromatography on affinity resins such as protein A, protein G, hydroxyapatite, and anti-immunoglobulin. The antibodies can also be purified on affinity columns comprising a SARP protein; for example, in the form of a purified Ab1 or Ab3.
25 Preferably, the antibodies can be purified using Protein-A-CL-Sepharose™ 4B chromatography followed by chromatography on a DEAE-Sepharose™ 4B ion exchange column.

A "cell line" or "cell culture" denotes higher eukaryotic cells grown or maintained in vitro. It is understood that the descendants of a cell may not be

completely identical (either morphologically, genotypically, or phenotypically) to the parent cell.

5 A "host cell" includes an individual cell or cell culture which can be or has been a recipient for vector(s) or for incorporation of nucleic acid molecules and/or proteins. Host cells include progeny of a single host cell, and the progeny may not necessarily be completely identical (in morphology or in genomic of total DNA complement) to the original parent cell due to natural, accidental, or deliberate mutation. A host cell includes cells transfected in vivo with a polynucleotide(s) of this invention.

10 A "vector" is a self-replicating nucleic acid molecule that transfers an inserted nucleic acid molecule into and/or between host cells. The term includes vectors that function primarily for insertion of a nucleic acid molecule into a cell, replication of vectors that function primarily for the replication of nucleic acid, and expression vectors that function for transcription and/or translation of the DNA or RNA. Also included are vectors that provide more than one of the above
15 functions. Suitable cloning vectors are known in the art *e.g.*, those for use in bacterial, mammalian, yeast and insect expression systems. Specific vectors and suitable host cells are discussed for instance in Galesa and Ramji *Vectors*, John Wiley & Sons (1994). Examples of prokaryotic host cells appropriate for use in
20 this invention include, but are not limited to, *E. coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Examples of eukaryotic host cells include, but are not limited to, avian, insect, plant and animal cells such as C057, HeLa and CHO cells.

25 "Expression vectors" are defined as polynucleotides which, when introduced into an appropriate host cell, can be transcribed and translated into a polypeptide(s). An "expression system" usually connotes a suitable host cell comprised of an expression vector that can function to yield a desired expression product.

A "signal sequence" is a short amino acid sequence that directs newly synthesized secretory or membrane proteins to and through cellular membranes

such as the endoplasmic reticulum. Signal sequences are typically in the N-terminal portion of a polypeptide and are cleaved after the polypeptide has crossed the membrane.

5 A "gene product" encompasses any product or products of transcription or translation of a gene, including without limitation mRNAs, tRNAs and proteins.

"Heterologous" means derived from (i.e., obtained from) a genotypically distinct entity from the rest of the entity to which it is being compared. For example, a polynucleotide may be placed by genetic engineering techniques into a plasmid or vector derived from a different source, thus becoming a heterologous
10 polynucleotide. A promoter which is linked to a coding sequence with which it is not naturally linked is a heterologous promoter.

The heterologous polynucleotide can comprise a sequence of interest for purposes of therapy, and can optionally be in the form of an expression cassette. As used herein, a vector need not be capable of replication in the ultimate target
15 cell or subject. The term includes cloning vectors for the replication of a polynucleotide, and expression vectors for translation of a polynucleotide encoding sequence. Also included are viral vectors, which comprise a polynucleotide encapsidated or enveloped in a viral particle.

Suitable cloning vectors can be constructed according to standard
20 techniques, or can be selected from a large number of cloning vectors available in the art. While the cloning vector selected can vary according to the host cell intended to be used, useful cloning vectors will generally have the ability to self-replicate, can possess a single target for a particular restriction endonuclease, or can carry genes for a marker that can be used in selecting clones containing the
25 vector. Suitable examples include plasmids and bacterial viruses, e.g., pUC18, mp18, mp19, pBR322, pMB9, ColE1, pCR1, RP4, phage DNAs, and shuttle vectors such as pSA3 and pAT28. These and many other cloning vectors are available from commercial vendors such as BioRad, Stratagene, and Invitrogen.

Expression vectors generally are replicable polynucleotide constructs that contain a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of interest. The polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide is operatively linked to suitable transcriptional controlling elements, such as promoters, enhancers and terminators. For
5 expression (i.e., translation), one or more translational controlling elements are also usually required, such as ribosome binding sites, translation initiation sites, and stop codons. These controlling elements (transcriptional and translational) can be derived from the *sar*p genes, or they can be heterologous (i.e., derived from other genes or other organisms). A polynucleotide sequence encoding a signal
10 peptide can also be included to allow a polypeptide to cross or lodge in cell membranes or be secreted from the cell.

A number of expression vectors suitable for expression in eukaryotic cells including yeast, avian, and mammalian cells are known in the art. One example of an expression vector is pcDNA3 (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA, in which
15 transcription is driven by the cytomegalovirus (CMV) early promoter/enhancer. This vector also contains recognition sites for multiple restriction enzymes for insertion of the polynucleotide of interest. Another example of an expression vector (system) is the baculovirus/insect system.

A vector of this invention can contain one or more polynucleotides
20 encoding a polypeptide. It can also contain polynucleotide sequences encoding other polypeptides that enhance, facilitate, or modulate the desired result, such as lymphokines, including, but not limited to, IL-2, IL-4 and GM-CSF. A preferred lymphokine is GM-CSF. Preferred GM-CSF constructs are those which have been deleted for the AU-rich elements from the 3' untranslated regions and
25 sequences in the 5' untranslated region that are capable of forming a hairpin loop.

The vectors containing the polynucleotides of interest can be introduced into the host cell by any of a number of appropriate means, including electroporation, transfection employing calcium chloride, rubidium chloride, calcium phosphate, DEAE-dextran, or other substances; microprojectile

bombardment; lipofection; and infection (where the vector is an infectious agent, such as vaccinia virus, which is discussed below). The choice of means of introducing vectors or polynucleotides will often depend features of the on the host cell. Once introduced into a suitable host cell, expression of a polypeptide
5 can be determined using any assay known in the art. For example, presence of polypeptide can be detected by RIA or ELISA of the culture supernatant (if the polypeptide is secreted) or cell lysates.

An "isolated" or "purified" polynucleotide, polypeptide or antibody is one that is substantially free of the materials with which it is associated in nature. By
10 substantially free is meant at least 50%, preferably at least 70%, more preferably at least 80%, and even more preferably at least 90% free of the materials with which it is associated in nature.

A biological "sample" encompasses a variety of sample types obtained from an individual and is typically used in a diagnostic procedure or assay. The
15 definition encompasses blood and other liquid samples of biological origin, solid tissue samples such as a biopsy specimens or tissue cultures or cells derived therefrom and the progeny thereof. The definition also includes samples that have been manipulated in any way after their procurement, such as by treatment with reagents, solubilization, or enrichment for certain components, such as proteins or
20 polynucleotides. The term encompasses various kinds of clinical samples obtained from any species, and also includes, but is not limited to, cells in culture, cell supernatants, cell lysates, serum, plasma, biological fluid, and tissue samples.

As used herein, "treatment" is an approach for obtaining beneficial or desired clinical results. For purposes of this invention, beneficial or desired
25 clinical results include, but are not limited to, alleviation of symptoms, diminishment of extent of disease, stabilized (i.e., not worsening) state of disease, preventing spread (i.e., metastasis) of disease, delay or slowing of disease progression, amelioration or palliation of the disease state, and remission (whether

partial or total), whether detectable or undetectable. "Treatment" can also mean prolonging survival as compared to expected survival in the absence of treatment.

"Apoptosis-associated" refers to any condition in which the apoptosis pathway leading to cell death is involved. These conditions can be normal or pathogenic biological events and can be initiated by a wide variety of signals, including, but not limited to, hormones, serum growth factor deprivation, chemotherapeutic agents, ionizing radiation and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

Infarctions are caused by a sudden insufficiency of arterial or venous blood supply due to emboli, thrombi, or pressure that produces a macroscopic area of necrosis; the heart, brain, spleen, kidney, intestine, lung and testes are likely to be affected. Apoptosis occurs to tissues surrounding the infarct upon reperfusion of blood to the area; thus, modulation by a biological modifier-induced change in endogenous production or by *in vivo* transfection, could be effective at reducing the severity of damage caused by heart attacks and stroke.

Chemotherapeutic agents, ionizing radiation, and infection by HIV also initiate the apoptosis pathway. Currently, a variety of food supplements have been used in an attempt to ameliorate the gastrointestinal disorders that accompany chemotherapy, radiation and AIDS. These supplements generally contain carbohydrates, fats and plant protein hydrolysates. See, *e.g.*, Tomei and Cope *et al.* in Apoptosis: The Molecular Basis of Cell Death (1991) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. PCT Publication No. WO 95/15173 describes plant-derived delipidated extracts capable of producing anti-apoptotic effect. Thus, affecting the molecular basis of apoptosis-associated conditions has therapeutic utility in numerous clinical situations.

"Antisense therapy" is a method of attenuating gene expression using a therapeutic polynucleotide. The therapeutic polynucleotide comprises a sequence or complementary sequence that is capable of forming a stable hybrid with either the target gene itself, or more typically the heteronuclear or messenger RNA transcribed

therefrom. Typically, the therapeutic polynucleotide is operatively linked to a suitable promoter. The antisense polynucleotide need not be the exact complement of the target polynucleotide to be effective, so long as stable hybrids form under physiological conditions. A moderate number of mutations, insertions or deletions
5 can be present, depending on the length of the antisense polynucleotide. The antisense polynucleotide need not hybridize with the entire target gene-coding sequence, although longer hybridizing regions are preferred over shorter ones.

An "effective amount" is an amount sufficient to effect beneficial or desired clinical results. An effective amount can be administered in one or more
10 doses. In terms of treatment, an "effective amount" of polynucleotide, and/or polypeptide is an amount sufficient to palliate, ameliorate, stabilize, reverse, slow or delay the progression of apoptosis-associated disease states or otherwise reduce the pathological consequences of the disease. Detection and measurement of these indicators of efficacy are discussed below. The effective amount is
15 generally determined by the physician on a case-by-case basis and is within the skill of one in the art. Several factors are typically taken into account when determining an appropriate dosage. These factors include age, sex and weight of the patient, the condition being treated, the severity of the condition and the form of the antibody being administered. For instance, the concentration of scfv need
20 not be as high as that of native antibodies in order to be therapeutically effective.

An "individual" is a vertebrate, preferably a mammal, more preferably a human. Mammals include farm and sport animals, and pets.

The invention thus includes isolated nucleotide encoding (or complementary thereto) polypeptides substantially identical to (i.e. having at least
25 90% sequence identity to) SARPs as exemplified by SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4, 6 and 7, with any amino acid substitutions preferably being conservative, or an allelic variant thereof, or to a homologue of SARP from a species other than man. The invention therefore includes, for example, either or both strands of a cDNA encoding a SARP or an allelic variant thereof; a recombinant DNA which is

incorporated into a vector, into an autonomously replicating plasmid or virus, or into the genomic DNA of a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell; or genomic DNA fragments (e.g. produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment of human or other genomic DNA). It also includes a recombinant DNA which is part of a hybrid gene encoding additional polypeptide.

The isolated DNA can be incorporated into a vector (e.g., a virus, phage or plasmid) which can be introduced by transfection or infection into a cell. Suitable vectors include any known in the art, including, but not limited to, those for use in bacterial, mammalian, yeast and insect expression systems. Specific vectors are known in the art and need not be described in detail herein. The vector can include one or more expression control sequences, in which case the cell transfected with the vector is capable of expressing the polypeptide. The vectors can also provide inducible promoters for expression of *sarps*. Inducible promoters are those which do not allow constitutive expression of the gene but rather, permit expression only under certain circumstances. Such promoters can be induced by a variety of stimuli including, but not limited to, exposure of a cell containing the vector to a ligand, metal ion, other chemical or change in temperature.

These promoters can also be cell-specific, that is, inducible only in a particular cell type and often only during a specific period of time. The promoter can further be cell cycle specific, that is, induced or inducible only during a particular stage in the cell cycle. The promoter can be both cell type specific and cell cycle specific. Any inducible promoter known in the art is suitable for use in the present invention.

Polynucleotides comprising a desired sequence can be inserted into a suitable vector, and the vector in turn can be introduced into a suitable host cell for replication and amplification. Polynucleotides can be inserted into host cells by any means known in the art. Cells are transformed by introducing an exogenous polynucleotide by direct uptake, endocytosis, transfection, f-mating or electroporation. Once introduced, the exogenous polynucleotide can be

maintained within the cell as a non-integrated vector (such as a plasmid) or integrated into the host cell genome. Amplified DNA can be isolated from the host cell by standard methods. See, e.g., Sambrook et al. (1989). RNA can also be obtained from transformed host cell, it can be obtained by using an DNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

The invention includes modifications to *sarp* DNA sequences such as deletions, substitutions and additions particularly in the non-coding regions of genomic DNA. Such changes are useful to facilitate cloning and modify gene expression. Various substitutions can be made within the coding region that either do not alter the amino acid residues encoded or result in conservatively substituted amino acid residues. Nucleotide substitutions that do not alter the amino acid residues encoded are useful for optimizing gene expression in different systems. Suitable substitutions are known to those of skill in the art and are made, for instance, to reflect preferred codon usage in the particular expression systems.

The invention encompasses functionally equivalent variants and derivatives of *sarps* which can enhance, decrease or not significantly affect the properties of SARPs. For instance, changes in the DNA sequence that do not change the encoded amino acid sequence, as well as those that result in conservative substitutions of amino acid residues, one or a few amino acid deletions or additions, and substitution of amino acid residues by amino acid analogs are those which will not significantly affect its properties.

Amino acid residues which can be conservatively substituted for one another include but are not limited to: glycine/alanine; valine/isoleucine/leucine; asparagine/glutamine; aspartic acid/glutamic acid; serine/threonine; lysine/arginine; and phenylalanine/tyrosine. Any conservative amino acid substitution which does not significantly affect the properties of SARPs is encompassed by the present invention.

Techniques for nucleic acid manipulation useful for the practice of the present invention are described in a variety of references, including but not limited

to, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed., Vol. 1-3, eds. Sambrook et al. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989); and *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, eds. Ausubel et al., Greene Publishing and Wiley-Interscience: New York (1987) and periodic updates.

5 Also within the invention is an isolated polynucleotide of at least 15 nucleotides in length, preferably at least 30, more preferably at least 100, and most preferably at least 500, including (a) DNA encoding a SARP, (b) the complement thereof; or a double stranded DNA including both (a) and (b). Multiple copies of this isolated DNA (useful, for example, as a hybridization probe or PCR primer)
10 can be produced synthetically or by recombinant means, by transfecting a cell with a vector containing this DNA.

The invention also includes a purified preparations of SARP peptides, or fragments of these peptides that comprise an antigenic polypeptide containing at least 10 amino acid residues of the peptide (preferably at least 11, more preferably
15 at least 14, and most preferably at least 18), which polypeptide fragment contains an epitope of the peptide such that an antibody raised against the fragment (or against a conjugate of the polypeptide and, if necessary, a carrier molecule) forms an immune complex with the peptide itself. Purification or isolation of SARPs expressed either by the recombinant DNA or from biological sources can be
20 accomplished by any method known in the art. Generally, substantially purified proteins are those which are free of other, contaminating cellular substances, particularly proteins. Preferably, the purified peptides are more than eighty percent pure and most preferably more than ninety-five percent pure.

Suitable methods of protein purification are known in the art and include,
25 but are not limited to, affinity chromatography, immunoaffinity chromatography, size exclusion chromatography, HPLC and FPLC. Any purification scheme that does not result in substantial degradation of the protein is suitable for use in the present invention.

The invention further comprises suitable antibodies are generated by using a SARP as an antigen or, preferably, peptides encompassing regions of SARPs that lack substantial homology to the other gene products such as the Frizzled proteins. Such an antibody can either be polyclonal or monoclonal, and is
5 generated by standard methods including the step of immunizing an animal with an antigen containing an antigenic portion of at least one SARP.

Also encompassed within the invention are hybrid polypeptides containing: (1) SARP or an antigenic fragment thereof, covalently attached to (2) a second polypeptide. Such hybrid polypeptides can be made by a number of
10 standard techniques well known to those of ordinary skill, including recombinant methods, in which case the covalent attachment is a peptide bond, or chemical conjugation in which case the covalent attachment is another type of bond, such as a disulfide bond. Linking a SARP or an antigenic fragment thereof to a second polypeptide provides a means for readily isolating the hybrid from a mixture of
15 proteins, by the use of an affinity column to which the second polypeptide (e.g. glutathione transferase) binds directly. Such hybrid polypeptides can also have the advantage of increased immunogenicity relative to SARP or a fragment thereof, so that antibodies are more readily obtained.

Both the isolated nucleotides of the invention and the antibodies of the
20 invention are useful in detecting SARP expression. Any method for detecting specific mRNA species is suitable for use in this method. This is easily accomplished using PCR. Preferably, the primers chosen for PCR correspond to the regions of the *sarp* genes that lack substantial homology to other genes. Alternatively, Northern blots can be utilized to detect *sarp* mRNA by using probes
25 specific to these genes. Methods of utilizing PCR and Northern blots are known in the art and are not described in detail herein.

Transgenic animals containing the *sarp* nucleotides are also encompassed by the invention. Methods of making transgenic animals are known in the art and need not be described in detail herein. For a review of methods used to make

transgenic animals, see, e.g. PCT publication no. WO 93/04169. Preferably, such animals express recombinant *sarps* under control of a cell-specific and, even more preferably, a cell cycle specific promoter.

5 In another embodiment, diagnostic methods are provided to detect the expression of the novel gene family either at the protein level or the mRNA level. Abnormal levels of SARPs are likely to be found in the tissues of patients with diseases associated with inappropriate apoptosis; diagnostic methods are therefore useful for detecting and monitoring biological conditions associated with such apoptosis defects.

10 Detection methods are also useful for monitoring the success of SARP-related therapies. Both the isolated *sarp* nucleotides and the antibodies of the invention are useful in diagnostic methods. One such diagnostic method includes the steps of providing a test cell (e.g. in the form of a tissue section or a cell preparation) from a given type of tissue; contacting the mRNA of the test cell with
15 a nucleic acid probe containing a sequence antisense (i.e. complementary to the sense strand of) a segment of a *sarp* gene. The segment is at least 15 nucleotides in length, preferably at least 20, more preferably at least 30, even more preferably at least 40 and most preferably at least 100 nucleotides in length. The amount of hybridization of the probe to the mRNA of the test cell is compared to the amount
20 of hybridization of the probe to the mRNA of a normal control (i.e. non-apoptotic) cell from the same type of tissue. An increased amount of hybridization in the test cell is an indication that the test cell will have an increased incidence of apoptosis. The assay can be conveniently carried out using standard techniques of in situ hybridization or Northern analysis.

25 The antibody-based assays of the invention are comparable to the above. The proteins of the test cell, or from a fluid bathing the test cell, are contacted with an antibody (polyclonal or monoclonal) specific for a SARP, and the amount of immunocomplex formed with such proteins is compared with the amount

formed by the same antibody with the proteins of a normal control cell (or fluid bathing a normal control cell) from the same type of tissue as the test cell.

In another embodiment, treatment of apoptosis-associated conditions are provided. The invention thus encompasses *ex vivo* transfection with the *sarp* gene family, in which cells removed from animals including man are transfected with vectors encoding SARPs or antisense *sarps* and reintroduced into animals. Suitable transfected cells include individual cells or cells contained within whole tissues. In addition, *ex vivo* transfection can include the transfection of cells derived from an animal other than the animal or human subject into which the cells are ultimately introduced. Such grafts include, but are not limited to, allografts, xenografts, and fetal tissue transplantation.

The present invention also encompasses antisense therapy to attenuate levels of SARP. Antisense polynucleotides need not be the exact complement of the target polynucleotide to be effective, so long as stable hybrids form under physiological conditions. A moderate number of mutations, insertions or deletions can be present, depending on the length of the antisense polynucleotide. Preferably, the complementary sequence of the antisense polynucleotide is 50% identical to that of the target, including base differences, insertions, and deletions. More preferably, the sequences are about 75% identical; even more preferably they are about 85% identical; still more preferably they are about 95% identical; and most preferably, they are completely identical. The antisense polynucleotide need not hybridize with the entire SARP encoding sequence, although longer hybridizing regions are preferred over shorter ones. Preferably, the hybridizing region is at least about 30 bases in length; more preferably it is at least about 60 bases; even more preferably it is at least about 100 bases; more preferably it is at least about 200 bases or more.

Essentially any cell or tissue type can be treated in this manner. Suitable cells include, but are not limited to, cardiomyocytes and lymphocytes. As an example, in treatment of HIV-infected patients by the above-described method, the white blood cells are removed from the patient and sorted to yield the CD4⁺

cells. The CD4⁺ cells are then transfected with a vector encoding either SARP or antisense to *sarp* and reintroduced into the patient. Alternatively, the unsorted lymphocytes can be transfected with a recombinant vector having at least one *sarp*-modulator under the control of a cell-specific promoter such that only CD4⁺ cells express or down-regulate the *sarp* genes. In this case, an ideal promoter would be the CD4 promoter; however, any suitable CD4⁺ T cell-specific promoter can be used.

The practice of the present invention employs, unless otherwise indicated, conventional molecular biological techniques, which are within the skill of the art. See e.g., "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", second edition (Sambrook et al., 1989); "Oligonucleotide Synthesis" (M.J. Gait, ed., 1984); "Animal Cell Culture" (R.I. Freshney, ed., 1987); "Methods in Enzymology" (Academic Press, Inc.); "Handbook of Experimental Immunology" (D.M. Wei & C.C. Blackwell, eds.); "Gene Transfer Vectors for Mammalian Cells" (J.M. Miller & M.P. Calos, eds., 1987); "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology" (F.M. Ausubel et al., eds., 1987); "PCR: The Polymerase Chain Reaction", (Mullis et al., eds., 1994); "Current Protocols in Immunology" (J.E. Coligan et al., eds., 1991).

The following examples are provided to illustrate but not limit the present invention.

Example 1

Identification and Cloning of the *sarp* family cDNAs

Cells and Tissues

All cell lines were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and grown and maintained according to the supplier's recommendations.

Tissue specimens for an RNA isolation were taken from male 20 g BALB/c mice (Babko). The primary cardiomyocytes were prepared from hearts of a day-old Sprague Dawley rats according to a technique described by Simpson (1985). The ischemia was performed in a serum and glucose free RPMI media by

incubating the cells during 8 hours at 37°C in an atmosphere of 95% N₂/5% CO₂. The postischemic reperfusion was stimulated by adding of fetal bovine serum (FBS) to 10%, glucose to 2g/L and placing the cells in 5% CO₂ at 37°C for 16 hours. For viral infection, the cells were incubated with appropriate amount of the infectious particles in serum free media at 37°C 2 hour. Then the medium was replaced by the regular growth medium (RPMI/10% FBS). The adenovirus titers were determined by limiting dilution and plaque assay using 293 cells exposed to the virus dilutions. The number of viruses capable to infect 80-90% of cells was determined with the β -galactosidase virus infected cells and X-Gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl β -D-galactoside) staining.

Oligonucleotide Synthesis

Primers for DNA sequencing and PCR, adapters were synthesized on an Applied Biosystems model 394, gel purified and desalted using Sep-Pak C18 cartridges (Water Associates). A 14-mer (5' CCTGTAGATCTCCC 3', SEQ. ID. NO: 15) and an 18-mer (5' ATTCGGAGATCTACAGG 3', SEQ. ID. NO: 16) oligonucleotides were used with the EcoRI-BglII adapter. For differential display reactions an arbitrary d(N10) and an anchored oligo(T) such as TTTTTTTTTTTTTTNS (SEQ. ID. NO: 17) were used.

RNA isolation

RNA from different cell lines and tissues was isolated using the guanidine-isothiocyanate method of Chomezinski and Sacchi (1987). RNA concentration was determined by spectrophotometry (Sambrook et al., 1989). 20 μ g samples of total RNA were subjected to electrophoresis in a 1.2% agarose-formaldehyde gel (Sambrook et al., 1989) and visualized using ethidium bromide. RNA was then transferred using 10X SSC (1xSSC is 0.15M NaCl/0.015M Na-citrate) by diffusion onto a nylon membrane (Hybond N+, Amersham) according to the method of Lichtenstein et al. (1990). Membrane-bound RNA was crosslinked by UV-irradiation as recommended by the manufacturers.

Differential display

For differential display reactions the first strand cDNA was synthesized using 2 µg of total RNA isolated from either logarithmically growing or quiescent 10T1/2 cells. First strand synthesis was primed using an anchored oligo(dT) with Superscript Reverse Transcriptase (Gibco) according to the manufacturer's protocol. In PCR reactions, arbitrary d(N10) and anchored oligo(dT) primers were used. PCR conditions were essentially the same as published originally in Liang & Pardee, 1992. The PCR-amplified cDNA products were resolved on a 6% DNA sequencing gel (Sambrook et al., 1989). Differentially displayed bands were excised from the gel, reamplified using the same primers and conditions, and inserted into pCRScript (Stratagene).

Construction of the cDNA library

The mouse 10T1/2 fibroblast λZAP II based cDNA library was constructed essentially as described in (Zapf et al. 1990) with some modifications. Two 40 µl reaction mixtures were prepared containing 10 µg heat denatured poly(A+)RNA, 1x First Strand Buffer (Gibco BRL), 10 mM DTT, 50 units of RNase Block (Stratagene), 2 mM of each dATP, dCTP, dGTP and dTTP, 10 µCi [α-³²P]dCTP, 400 U Superscript Reverse Transcriptase II (Gibco). 2.5 µg oligo(dT) was added to one reaction mixture and 25 µg d(N6) to the other mixture. Both reaction mixtures were incubated for 1 hour at 42°C and terminated by heating at 65°C for 10 min. Second strand synthesis was performed by first adding 362 µL H₂O, 80 µL of 5x second strand reaction buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl pH(7.5), 500 mM KCl, 25 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM DTT), and 1.5 µL of 15 mg/mL BSA to the first strand reactions. Second strand synthesis was initiated by adding 12 µL of 10 U/µL *E. coli* DNA polymerase I (NEB) and 2.5 µL of 1 U/µL RNase H (Pharmacia). Reactions were incubated for 1 hour at 15°C, and 1 hour at room temperature. The two reactions, now double stranded cDNA, were combined and ligated to the EcoRI-BglII adapters (Zapf et al. 1990). Low molecular weight cDNA species and unligated adapters were separated using Bio-Gel A-15m chromatography (Bio Rad). The ligation of the cDNA to λZAP

II/EcoRI/CIAP (Stratagene) was carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions. Packaging and titration were performed essentially following to the supplier's instructions (Stratagene). A library of 8×10^6 independent recombinant clones was obtained.

5 *Cloning of the differentially displaced gene from mouse cells.*

To isolate *msarp1* cDNA, the quiescent 10T1/2 cell library was screened using the PCR insert as a probe. Approximately 2.5×10^5 to 3.0×10^5 recombinant phages were plated in *E. coli* XL-Blue (Stratagene) and, transferred onto nitrocellulose filters (Millipore) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The DNA fragments were ^{32}P -labeled according to the method described in Feinberg and Vogelstein (1984) *Anal. Biochem.* 137:266-267 and used to screen the library according to the method described in Keifer et al. (1991).

The largest clone, *msarp1*, was then chosen for further analysis. DNA sequencing of *msarp1* was performed by the Sanger & Nicholson dideoxynucleotide method, using M13 forward and internally specific primers.

The *msarp1* gene contains a single extended open reading frame encoding a predicted protein product of 295 amino acids (mSARPI). 252 bp of 5'-untranslated sequence and 891 bp of 3'-untranslated sequence with two putative polyadenylation signals positioned 637 bp and 234 bp from the 3'-end. Interestingly the 3'-untranslated region contains eleven conserved 3'-UTR/HMG motifs thought to be involved in posttranscriptional degradation of mRNA (Reeves et al., 1987). Global alignment of the *msarp1* sequence to Entrez (14.0) using the MacVector package revealed homology to genes encoding for the seven-transmembrane rat proteins homologs of the *Drosophila melanogaster* frizzled (*fz*) gene product.

The *msarp1* gene does not have any transmembrane regions, and the C-terminal region is rich in basic amino acids. *msarp1* has one hydrophobic stretch, which may represent a signal sequence. Multiple alignments using Entrez and the NCBI gene sequence data banks showed strong homology between the N-terminal region of mSARP1 and the extracellular parts of mouse (Figure 1B), rat and human genes products. The C-terminal region of mSARP1 contains several short polypeptide stretches which show homology to the sites of *frizzled* proteins positioned between the transmembrane regions. The EST database revealed a 400 bp DNA sequence isolated from a human breast cDNA library which showed 75% identity to *msarp1*.

Cloning of human cDNAs

A human pancreas and human heart cDNA libraries were obtained from Clontech and screened using *msarp1* cDNA as a probe. Two cDNA clones, *hsarp1* and *hsarp3*, were recovered from the pancreas library and subjected to further analysis. One clone, *hsarp2*, was obtained from the human heart cDNA. The *hsarp2* cDNA sequence [SEQ ID NO: 18] contains 1302 nucleotides. The full length sequence includes 301 nucleotides of the 5' untranslated region and 62 nucleotides of 3' untranslated region. The *hsarp2* cDNA contains one major ORF (hSARP2). The ATG start site is found at position 303, and the termination site is at position 1248. The *hsarp2* gene encodes a polypeptide of 314 amino acid residues with an N-terminal methionine and C-terminal lysine. Clone *hsarp1* is 890 nucleotides in length and encodes a polypeptide having about 95% homology to *msarp1*. The ATG of *hsarp1* is at position 203 and there is a putative signal peptide recognition site 23 amino acids downstream of the N-terminus. The *hsarp3* clone is 1923 nucleotides and encodes a polypeptide 316 amino acids including a putative 28 amino acid secretion signal at the N-terminus.

Example 2

Expression of novel genes in tissue types

Isolated DNA fragments were labeled with [³²P]dCTP (3000 Ci/mmol, Amersham) in a random priming reaction according to Feinberg and Vogelstein, (1982), supra. Hybridization was carried out according to the standard protocol described in Sambrook et al. (1989), supra. The membranes were washed two times with 2x SSC at room temperature for 30 minutes. Following two additional washes at 56°C in 0.1x SSC, 0.1% SDS, the membranes were autoradiographed onto a Kodak X-Omat films.

Expression of msarp1 in mouse tissue

To analyze *msarp1* expression in mouse tissues, Northern blots of various mouse tissues were prepared according to the standard protocol. The results are shown in Figure 2. High levels of expression were detected in mouse heart and lung. Detectable amounts of transcript were revealed also in kidney. No other mouse tissues expressed the RNA corresponding to *msarp1*. No expression of *msarp1* was detected in transformed cell lines FL5.12; WI-L2; S49; HT29; MCF7.

Expression of the novel genes in human tissue

To determine expression of the *sarp* gene family in human tissues, Clontech human multiple tissue Northern blots were probed with labeled *hsarp1*, *hsarp2*, and *hsarp3*, as described above. Figures 3A (*hsarp2*) and 3B (*hsarp1* and *hsarp3*) show the tissue specific expression of *hsarp1*, *hsarp2*, and *hsarp3*.

The results indicate that *hsarp2* is expressed in almost all tissue types analyzed (FIGURE 3A). Hybridization showed an RNA band sized approximately 5.0 kb. The highest levels of *hsarp1* expression were found in pancreas, colon, prostate and small intestine. Figure 3B. Lower levels of expression were detected in heart, brain, lung, skeletal muscle and prostate. Thymus, spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, testis, ovary, placenta, liver, kidney and all fetal human tissues have faint or no signals. Hybridization to all tissue types except brain revealed two transcripts of 2.1 kb and 1.6 kb in length,

probably reflecting an alternative utilization of the two polyadenylation signals identified in 3'-UTR.

hsarp3 is expressed predominantly in pancreas, and has only one RNA transcript of 2.1 kb in size (Figure 3B).

5 Expression of *hsarp2* in several transformed and non transformed cell lines was analyzed. No *hsarp2* expression was observed in all transformed cell line analyzed. The expression of *hsarp2* is detectable in exponentially growing human mammary nontransformed cells and suppressed when the cells reach quiescent conditions (FIGURE 4). The same expression pattern of *hsarp2* was seen in
10 normal human diploid fibroblast cells.

Example 3

Expression of *msarp1* in 10T1/2 cells

15 To determine differential expression of *msarp1*, transcription of the gene was evaluated in 10T1/2 cells. Significant induction of *msarp1* transcription was seen as the 10T1/2 cells reached quiescence (see Figure 5). Cells grown to quiescence were reseeded at low density in three plates. At different time points after reseeding, the cells from one of the plates were extracted for RNA isolation, the cells of second plate were used for cell cycle analysis and the third plate of
20 cells deprived of serum for 24 hours to estimate the number of dead cells.

Figure 5 represents Northern hybridization of the differentially displayed DNA fragment to the RNA samples isolated from the 10T1/2 cells at different phases of growth: 1-3 – exponentially growing, 90 to 95% confluent and quiescent (G_0) cells respectively; 4-6 – the quiescent cells were replated at lower density and harvested after 0, 2 and 6 hours, respectively. Figure 5 indicates that the message
25 corresponding to *msarp1* disappears shortly after reseeding. Analysis of the second plate indicated that reseeded cells enter the cell cycle 16 hours after reseeding. No significant change in the number of dead cells was observed in the serum-deprived plates. These results suggest in the first 2-3 hours after low

density reseeding quiescent cells produce an antiapoptotic factor or factors, in sufficient amounts to maintain typical quiescent cell resistance to serum deprivation.

5 Since it has previously been shown that media conditioned with exponentially growing 10T1/2 cells also prevents apoptosis, we also analyzed *msarp1* expression in serum deprived exponentially growing cells. RNA was isolated at different time points after removal of serum. Hybridization revealed significant induction of the *msarp1* message by the 16th hour after serum removal. No induction of *msarp1* was observed in cells grown in serum free media
10 supplemented with TPA.

Example 4

Expression of *msarp1* after Ischemic injury to cardiomyocytes

We had previously shown that ischemic injury to myocardial cells triggers
15 apoptosis during reperfusion. Further, we have also shown that the human clone, *hsarp1*, is expressed in adult heart tissue and not in fetal heart tissue. To determine *msarp1* expression relating to ischemic injury and apoptosis, cardiomyocyte cells were subjected to a variety of stressing stimuli. RNA isolated from these cells was electrophoresed and transferred to a membrane for
20 hybridization. Blots probed with *msarp1* showed upregulation of *msarp1* in all stressed cells. As in the case of human fetal heart tissue, no RNA species corresponding to *msarp1* were found in unstressed, primary cardiomyocytes obtained from newborn rats.

25

Example 5

mSARP1 peptide interacts with cell surface proteins

mSARP1 was stably transfected into MCF7 cells by first introducing a SacI fragment of *msarp1* into the EcoRV/NotI sites in pcDNA3. The pcDNA3

construct was then transfected into MCF7 cells using LipofectAMINE reagent (Gibco BRL) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

For indirect immunostaining, trypsinized cells were incubated with rabbit anti-mSARP1 antisera at a 1:100 dilution for 1 hour at 4°C. The cells were washed three times with PBS supplemented with 1% BSA and then incubated with 20 µg/mL FITC-labeled secondary antibodies (Boehringer Mannheim). The cells were analyzed on Becton-Dickinson FACS system, and the resulting data analyzed using CellQuest™ software (Becton Dickinson).

Example 6

Apoptotic Effects of hSARP2

The NotI/XbaI fragment of *hsarp2* was inserted into the NotI/XbaI sites of the mammalian expression vector pcDNA3 (Invitrogen). MCF7 breast carcinoma cells were transfected with this construct using LipofectAMINE reagent (Gibco BRL) according to manufacturer's protocol. The percentage of living cells was estimated by counting the relative amount of adherent cells using a Coulter Counter (NZ). As shown in Figure 6, *hsarp2* expression causes decrease in the percentage of viable cells. The cells were also treated with hTNF (50 ng/ml) and adriamycin (1 µg/ml). The results obtained are depicted in Figure 6.

Example 7

Effect of mSARP1 on cardiomyocyte death

RNA from rat neonatal primary cardiomyocytes was isolated after treatments inducing cell death, such as glucose, serum, or serum and glucose deprivation. Ischemia was simulated by placing the cells in oxygen and growth factor deprived condition for 8 hours followed by 16 hours of incubation in normal environment (referred to as a "reperfusion"). The Northern hybridization presented in Figure 7 show that *sarp1* expression in the cells surviving these treatments is upregulated.

In a second experiment, cardiomyocytes plated at high density were infected with recombinant viruses at a multiplicities of 50 and 100 infectious particles per cell. The msarp1 containing recombinant adenovirus was constructed by subcloning of the corresponding cDNA SacI fragment into the NotI/EcoRV site of pAdLXR-1 adenoviral replication-deficient vector. The virus bearing β -galactosidase gene was used as a control. After the infection cells were subjected for 24 hours to serum deprivation or treatment with adriamycin. The cell viability was calculated as a percentage of the adherent cells, in experimental conditions, taken from those of control samples. The results presented in Figure 8 show that after serum deprivation or adriamycin treatment the amount of viable msarp1-virus infected cells is significantly higher than that for β -galactosidase infected or control, non infected cells.

Example 8

Effect of SARP expression on Apoptosis

C3H/10T1/2 cells were grown in Eagle's basal medium (BME) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere without antibiotics. Cells were plated at 2x10³ cells/mL and fed every 3-4 days. Approximately 2 weeks after the initial seeding, the cells were completely quiescent and few if any mitotic cells were present. To analyze the effect of serum deprivation or cycloheximide treatment, the exponentially proliferating (approximately 75% confluent) or quiescent cultures were transferred to serum-free medium or medium supplemented with 10 µg/mL cycloheximide. At 24 hours, the apoptotic (i.e. non-adherent) cells and the non-apoptotic (i.e. adherent) cells were collected separately and their amounts were evaluated using a cell counter (Coulter Counter ZM). Serum free conditioned medium was obtained after 24 hour incubation of quiescent 10T1/2 cells in BME. The RNA was isolated by the guanidine-isothiocyanate method described in Chomezinski and Sacchi (1987) *Anal. Biochem.* 162:156-59. 20 µg

samples of total RNA were subjected to electrophoresis in a 1.2% agarose formaldehyde gel. Sambrook et al. (eds) (1989).

It has previously been shown that exponentially proliferating 10T1/2 cells are especially sensitive to serum deprivation and die by apoptosis. Tomei et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:853-857. Figure 9A shows that after 24 hours in a serum free medium, about 50% of the cells detach and are found to be apoptotic. When cell cultures reach density dependent quiescence, cells become resistant to withdrawal of growth factors and other serum components.

Similarly, quiescent cells are significantly more resistant to the cytotoxic effects of staurosporine, menadione and cis-platinum. These are pro-apoptotic agents that have differing mechanisms of action. During exponential proliferation apoptosis is delayed by the addition of cycloheximide. In contrast, inhibition of protein synthesis rapidly induces death in quiescent cells arrested in G₀ (Figure 9A). Apoptosis of G₀ is also induced by puromycin, as well as inhibition of RNA synthesis by actinomycin D or α -amanitin. These results imply that in quiescent 10T1/2 cultures, cells possess all components of the apoptotic pathway but activation is suppressed by quiescent state specific protein(s). This viewpoint is consistent with the observation that conditioned medium from quiescent 10T1/2 cells can inhibit apoptotic death of both serum deprived exponentially growing and cycloheximide treated quiescent 10T1/2 cells (Figure 9B). These results strongly suggest that the anti-apoptotic protein(s) is secreted from quiescent 10T1/2 cells and influences the response of neighboring cells.

To clone cDNA corresponding to this mRNA species, the 10T1/2 quiescent cells, human heart and pancreas cDNA libraries were screened using the differentially displayed DNA fragment as a probe. Four different recombinants were identified. Two of them screened from 10T1/2 and human pancreas were orthologous and designated as *msarp1* and *hsarp1*. The other two clones *hsarp2* and *hsarp3*, were obtained from the human heart and pancreas libraries, respectively. With the exception of *hsarp1*, these cDNA clones have a single

extended open reading frame predicting full length proteins which share several common structural properties. Starting from the N-terminus, the hydrophobic putative signal peptides are followed by the mature protein sequences, 270-300 amino acids in length with 16 invariant cysteines. Of these, 10 cysteines are
5 located in the N-terminal 110 to 120 amino acids segments which are 25-30% identical to the extracellular cysteine rich domain ("CRD") of *frizzled*-like proteins. None of the *hsarp* group contains transmembrane regions which are characteristic of *frizzled*-like proteins. Wang et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:4468-4476. The partial polypeptide sequencing of hSARP1 has revealed
10 about 95% identity with the mSARP1.

The MCF7 breast adenocarcinoma cell line was chosen as a model to study the involvement of SARP proteins in the processes of apoptosis. The programmed cell death of these cells induced by different agents has been well characterized. Zayed et al. (1994) *Cancer Res.* 54:825-831. This cell type does not
15 express either *sarp1* or *sarp2*. MCF7 cells were stably transfected with a pcDNA3 mammalian expression vector bearing full length *msarp1* or *hsarp2*. The transfectants expressing *msarp1* and *hsarp2* were selected by Northern hybridization. The growth rate and cell cycle of transfected MCF7 cells were not significantly different from the parental cells; however, the results presented in
20 Figure 10 (A) demonstrate that the expression of mSARP1 and hSARP2 had opposite effects on cell sensitivity to cytotoxic stimuli. The expression of mSARP1 resulted in higher resistance, expression of hSARP2 sensitized the cells to apoptosis induced by TNF and by ceramide, a secondary messenger in apoptotic pathways caused by various agents. Hannun and Obeid (1995) *T. Biochem. Sci.* 20:73-7; and Kolesnick and Fuks (1995) *J. Exp. Med.* 181:1949-52.
25

Due to the fact that SARPs have the signal sequences but no transmembrane domains, it was believed that they are secreted proteins. This theory was tested as follows. Polyclonal anti-mSARP1 antibodies were raised against the GST-mSARP1 recombinant protein and affinity purified using

MBP-mSARP1 affinity column. Bacterial expression of GST-mSARP1 and MBP-mSARP1 fusion proteins was carried out using the pGEX-5X-2 (Pharmacia) and pMAL (NEB) vectors, respectively. For anti-hSARP2 antibodies a polypeptide derived from non-Frizzled-like C-terminal domain (167-185aa) (SEQ. ID. NO: 19) of the protein was used as an immunogen. Using the resultant affinity purified anti-mSARP1 or anti-hSARP2 antibodies, the secreted proteins were detected in the conditioned media from both the transformed MCF7 cells and untransformed quiescent 10T1/2 (Figure 10 (C)). Notably, the mSARP antibodies fail to interact with hSARP2.

The experiments described identify a new family of genes capable of modulating cellular apoptotic response to cytotoxic signals. It is important to note the high degree of sequence similarity between SARP CRDs and the similar regions of the *frizzled* proteins, a class of cellular membrane receptors with seven transmembrane domains. In *Drosophila melanogaster*, *frizzled* proteins are involved in regulation of bristle and hair polarity. Adler (1992) *Cell* 69:1073-1087. Recently, the ability of Dfz2, a *frizzled* protein family member, to function as a receptor for Wingless protein was reported. Bhanot et al. (1996) *Nature* 382:225-230. Wingless is a member of Wnt gene family whose products are involved in cell-cell and cell-extracellular matrix interaction. Nusse and Varmus (1992) *Cell* 69:1073-1087. Secreted proteins SARPs are involved with regulation of Wnt-*frizzled* protein interaction. From this viewpoint it is interesting that expression of the members of all three gene families, *frizzled*, Wnt and *sarp*, is tissue specific. Wang et al. (1996); Nusse and Varmus (1992); Gavin et al. (1990) *Genes and Devel* 4:2319-2332; and Chan et al. (1992) *J. Biol Chem.* 267:25202-25207. The role of cell-cell and cell-extracellular matrix interaction in regulation of apoptosis is well documented. Rouslahti and Reed (1994) *Cell* 77:477-478; Bates et al. (1994) *Cell. Biol.* 125:403-415; and Boudreau et al. (1995) *Science* 267:891-893. Thus, among other functions all three families of genes are involved in the regulation of programmed cell death.

Example 9

Comparison of *hsarp* expression in human normal and neoplastic cells

5 In this example, human normal and neoplastic tissues were evaluated for their expression of *hsarp* genes. Normal and neoplastic prostate epithelial tissues were assessed for *hsarp1* expression, and normal and neoplastic mammary tissues were assessed for *hsarp2* expression.

Experiments were performed as follows: First, digoxigenin (DIG) labeled *hsarp* RNA probes were obtained using RNA DIG labeling kit (Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Concord, CA) according to the protocol given in
10 Nonradioactive in Situ Hybridization Application Manual, Second Edition, 1996, p. 44. Then, 5 µm formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded cancer tissue (prostate epithelial or mammary) sections were hybridized with the appropriate DIG labeled *hsarp1* or *hsarp2* RNA probe. Finally, detection of mRNA was performed using a
15 Genius kit (Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Concord, CA) according to the protocol given in Nonradioactive in Situ Hybridization Application Manual, Second Edition, 1996, p. 127.

Figures 11 (prostate epithelial tissue) and 12 (mammary tissue) show the results. Expression of *hsarp1* is elevated in prostate tumor cells as compared to
20 the normal tissue control, as evidenced by the pervasive dark area in the 10X and 40X cancer sample as compared to the normal sample. Expression of *hsarp2* is suppressed in mammary tumor cells as compared to the normal tissue control. These results support the anti- and pro- apoptotic activity of hSARP1 and hSARP2, respectively. This example shows that detection of *sarp* gene products
25 in tissues can be used to diagnose a variety of diseases associated with the modulation of *hsarp* expression, including cancers. Further, because hSARPs are secreted proteins, bodily fluid samples can also be used for such diagnostic purposes.

While this example specifically demonstrates the use of in situ hybridization using an mRNA probe for detection of *sarp* gene products, alternative methods of detecting the presence of amino acids or nucleic acids in both tissue and bodily fluid are well known in the art. Further, one skilled in these fields is capable of selecting appropriate probes for use in methods of the present invention based on the sequences disclosed herein or incorporated by reference.

Example 10

Expression of SARPs modifies the intracellular levels of β -catenin.

In the previous examples, it was shown that the *sarp* genes encode secreted proteins capable of modifying cell response to pro-apoptotic stimuli. This experiment evaluates the ability of SARP proteins to interfere with the Wnt-frizzled proteins signaling pathway. Recently, it was shown that frizzled proteins function as receptors for members of the Wnt protein family. Yang-Snyder et al. (1996) *Curr Biol* 6:1302-6; Bhanot et al. (1996) *Nature* 382:225-30; Orsulic et al. (1996) *Current Biology* 6:1363-1267; and Perrimon (1996) *Cell* 86:513-516.

Interaction of Wnt family members with their respective frizzled receptor causes inactivation of glycogen synthase kinase 3 β (GSK-3) or its *Drosophila* homologue Zw-3. Pai et al. (1997) *Development* 124:2255-66; Cook et al. (1996) *EMBO J.* 15:4526-4536; and Siegfried et al. (1994) *Nature* 367:76-80. In the absence of Wnt, GSK-3 β phosphorylates β -catenin (Armadillo is its *Drosophila* homologue). Phosphorylated β -catenin or Armadillo are degraded more rapidly than non-phosphorylated forms of the proteins. Perrimon (1996) *Cell* 86:513-516; Siegfried et al. (1994) *Nature* 367:76-80; Rubinfeld et al. (1996) *Science* 272:1023-6; and Yost et al. (1996) *Genes and Development* 10:1443-1454. As a result, Wnt signaling causes changes in intracellular concentration of β -catenin or Armadillo and this parameter has been used to register Wnt-frizzled proteins interaction and signal transduction. Bhanot et al. (1996) *Nature* 382:225-30. Because SARPs are soluble proteins possessing a domain homologous to CRD of

frizzled proteins it was hypothesized that they functioned by interference with Wnt-frizzled protein interaction.

Recently it was shown that β -catenin accumulated in colon cancer (Korinek et al. (1997) *Science* 275:1784-7; and Morin et al. (1997) *Science* 275:1787-90); and melanomas (Rubinfeld et al. (1997) *Science* 275:1790-2), that had mutations in tumor suppressor APC. Moreover regulation of β -catenin is critical to APC's tumor suppressive effect. Morin et al. (1997) *Science* 275:1787-90. The results herein described show a correlation between the levels of β -catenin and the expression of the SARP family members which possess pro- or anti-apoptotic activity. A higher level of β -catenin in tumors is associated with a reduction in apoptotic cell death, a feature characteristic of carcinogenesis. Thompson (1995) *Science* 267:1456-1462.

To determine whether SARPs interfered with Wnt-frizzled protein interaction, the expression of β -catenin in MCF7-transfectants was compared. The experiment was performed as follows. Cell Cultures. MCF7 human breast adenocarcinoma cells were plated at 2×10^5 cells/ml and cultured in Modified Eagle Medium (MEM) supplemented with 10% FBS. Serum free conditioned medium was obtained after 24 hour incubation of quiescent MCF7 cells in MEM.

Transfection of MCF7. MCF7 cells were transfected with the pcDNA3 mammalian expression vector (Invitrogen), containing either no insert, msarp1, or hsarp2 cDNAs, using LipofectAMINE reagent (Gibco) according to manufacturer's protocol. Stable transfectants and two-three weeks later single cell originated clones were selected with 1 mg/ml G418 and expression of the respective genes was confirmed by Northern hybridization.

Immunohistochemistry. Paraformaldehyde-fixed transfected MCF7 cells grown on 4-well Lab-Tek chamber slides were probed by anti- β -catenin monoclonal IgG (Transduction Laboratories). Staining was performed by avidin-biotin-peroxydase system (Vector Laboratories) using diaminobenzidine as a substrate. IgG isolated from preimmune serum was used as a negative control.

Western Immunoblot. For Western analysis the samples of conditioned media were concentrated using CENTRIPREP-10 concentrators (AMICON). Cells were harvested in extraction buffer consisting of 20 mM tris-HCl (pH 7.8), 5 mM MgCl₂, 250 mM sucrose, 1% NP40. After 1 hour incubation on ice extracts were clarified by centrifugation. Protein concentrations of the cellular extracts were determined using DC Protein Assay kit (Bio Rad). Equal amount of proteins were subjected to SDS/PAGE (Sambrook, J., et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (Second ed.) (CSHL Press), transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes and probed with the anti-GST-mSARP1 polyclonal affinity purified IgG (1 µg/mL) or anti-β-catenin monoclonal IgG (Transduction Laboratories).

The results appear in Figure 13, an image of a Western immunoblot which shows that expression of SARP2 decreases the intracellular concentration of β-catenin. The effect of SARP1 on the levels of β-catenin is more complicated. Western blot was not sensitive enough to discern a significant difference between SARP1 and the control, but immunohistochemical data revealed a higher concentration of β-catenin in the SARP1 transfectants. It is clear from these results that the expression of SARPs modifies the intracellular levels of β-catenin, supporting that SARPs interfere with Wnt-frizzled proteins signaling pathway.

This example supports that *sarp* genes and their products can be used not only to diagnose a variety of diseases associated with the modulation of *hsarp* expression, including cancers, but also to actively interfere with the action of these diseases on an intracellular level, and therefor to treat these diseases.

Further, the present invention encompasses methods of screening for potential therapeutic agents that modulate the interaction between SARP and Wnt-frizzled proteins by comparing the effect of SARPs on the Wnt-frizzled signaling pathway in the presence or absence of the therapeutic agent in question.

Generally, such a drug screening assay can be performed by (a) combining a Wnt protein and a SARP protein under conditions in which they interact, to form a test sample; (b) exposing said test sample to a potential therapeutic agent and; (c)

monitoring the interaction of the SARP protein and the frizzled protein; wherein, a potential therapeutic agent is selected for further study when it modifies the interaction compared to a control test sample to which no potential therapeutic agent has been added.

5 Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that certain changes and modifications may be practiced. Therefore, the descriptions and examples should not be construed as
10 limiting the scope of the invention, which is delineated by the appended claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Umansky, Samuil
Melkonyan, Hovsep
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: A FAMILY OF GENES ENCODING
APOPTOSIS-RELATED PEPTIDES; PEPTIDES ENCODED THEREBY AND
METHODS OF USE THEREOF
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 19
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
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 - (D) STATE: CA
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 94304-1018
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US
 - (B) FILING DATE:
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Lehnhardt, Susan K.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 33,943
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 23647-20018.00
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 - (B) TELEFAX: (650) 494-0792

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 2030 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 253..1137

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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TCGCGCGTTC GGCCGCCCCG TGTCCAGAGC CCCCACGAGC AGAGCGAGGG AGTCCCGGAC	180
GAGCTCGAGC TCCGGCCGCC TCTCGCTTCC CCCGCTCGGC TCCCTCCGCC CCCC GGGGGT	240
CGCTAGTCCA CG ATG CCG CGG GGC CCT GCC TCG CTG CTG CTG CTA GTC	288
Met Pro Arg Gly Pro Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Val	
1 5 10	
CTC GCC TCG CAC TGC TGC CTG GGC TCG GCG CGT GGG CTC TTC CTC TTC	336
Leu Ala Ser His Cys Cys Leu Gly Ser Ala Arg Gly Leu Phe Leu Phe	
15 20 25	
GGC CAG CCC GAC TTC TCC TAC AAG CGC ACG AAC TGC AAG CCC ATC CCC	384
Gly Gln Pro Asp Phe Ser Tyr Lys Arg Thr Asn Cys Lys Pro Ile Pro	
30 35 40	
GCC AAC CTG CAG CTG TGC CAC GGC ATC GAG TAC CAG AAC ATG CGG GTG	432
Ala Asn Leu Gln Leu Cys His Gly Ile Glu Tyr Gln Asn Met Arg Leu	
45 50 55 60	
CCC AAC CTG CTG GGC CAC GAG ACC ATG AAG GAG GTG CTG GAG CAG GCG	480
Pro Asn Leu Leu Gly His Glu Thr Met Lys Glu Val Leu Glu Gln Ala	
65 70 75	
GGC GCC TGG ATT CCG CTG GTC ATG AAG CAG TGC CAC CCG GAC ACC AAG	528
Gly Ala Trp Ile Pro Leu Val Met Lys Gln Cys His Pro Asp Thr Lys	
80 85 90	
AAG TTC CTG TGC TCG CTC TTC GCC CCT GTC TGT CTC GAC GAC CTA GAT	576
Lys Phe Leu Cys Ser Leu Phe Ala Pro Val Cys Leu Asp Asp Leu Asp	
95 100 105	
GAG ACC ATC CAG CCG TGT CAC TCG CTC TGC GTG CAG GTG AAG GAC CGC	624
Glu Thr Ile Gln Pro Cys His Ser Leu Cys Val Gln Val Lys Asp Arg	
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Cys Ala Pro Val Met Ser Ala Phe Gly Phe Pro Trp Pro Asp Met Leu	
125 130 135 140	
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Glu Cys Asp Arg Phe Pro Gln Asp Asn Asp Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Ala	
145 150 155	

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CTT TGT AAA AAT GAC TTC GCA CTG AAA ATC AAA GTG AAG GAG ATA ACG Leu Cys Lys Asn Asp Phe Ala Leu Lys Ile Lys Val Lys Glu Ile Thr 190 195 200	864
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 295 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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 Cys Cys Leu Gly Ser Ala Arg Gly Leu Phe Leu Phe Gly Gln Pro Asp
 20 25 30
 Phe Ser Tyr Lys Arg Thr Asn Cys Lys Pro Ile Pro Ala Asn Leu Gln
 35 40 45
 Leu Cys His Gly Ile Glu Tyr Gln Asn Met Arg Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu
 50 55 60
 Gly His Glu Thr Met Lys Glu Val Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Ala Trp Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Leu Val Met Lys Gln Cys His Pro Asp Thr Lys Lys Phe Leu Cys
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Phe Ala Pro Val Cys Leu Asp Asp Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Gln
 100 105 110
 Pro Cys His Ser Leu Cys Val Gln Val Lys Asp Arg Cys Ala Pro Val
 115 120 125
 Met Ser Ala Phe Gly Phe Pro Trp Pro Asp Met Leu Glu Cys Asp Arg
 130 135 140

Phe Pro Gln Asp Asn Asp Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Ala Ser Ser Asp His
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu Glu Ala Pro Lys Val Cys Glu Ala Cys Lys
 165 170 175
 Thr Lys Asn Glu Asp Asp Asn Asp Ile Met Glu Thr Leu Cys Lys Asn
 180 185 190
 Asp Phe Ala Leu Lys Ile Lys Val Lys Glu Ile Thr Tyr Ile Asn Arg
 195 200 205
 Asp Thr Lys Ile Ile Leu Glu Thr Lys Ser Lys Thr Ile Tyr Lys Leu
 210 215 220
 Asn Gly Val Ser Glu Arg Asp Leu Lys Lys Ser Val Leu Trp Leu Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Ser Leu Gln Cys Thr Cys Glu Glu Met Asn Asp Ile Asn Ala Pro
 245 250 255
 Tyr Leu Val Met Gly Gln Lys Gln Gly Gly Glu Leu Val Ile Thr Ser
 260 265 270
 Val Lys Arg Trp Gln Lys Gly Gln Arg Glu Phe Lys Arg Ile Ser Arg
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 Ser Ile Arg Lys Leu Gln Cys
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 870 base pairs.
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 235..870

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

GGCTCATTCT GCTCCCCCGG GTCGGAGCCC CCCGGAGCTG CGCGCGGGCT TGCAGCGCCT	60
CGCCCGCGCT GTCCTCCCGG TGTCCTCGCTT CTCCGCGCCC CAGCCGCCCG CTGCCAGCTT	120
TTCGGGGCCC CGAGTCGCAC CCAGCGAAGA GAGCGGGCCC GGGACAAGCT CGAACTCCGG	180

CCGCCTCGCC CTTAACCAGC TCCGTCCCTC TACCCCCTAG GGGTCGCGCC CACG ATG	237
Met	
CTG CAG GGC CCT GGC TCG CTG CTG CTG CTC TTC CTC GCC TCG CAC TGC	285
Leu Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Ala Ser His Cys	
300 305 310	
TGC CTG GGC TCG GCG CGC GGG CTC TTC CTC TTT GGC CAG CCC GAC TTC	333
Cys Leu Gly Ser Ala Arg Gly Leu Phe Leu Phe Gly Gln Pro Asp Phe	
315 320 325	
TCC TAC AAG CGC AGC AAT TGC AAG CCC ATC CCG GCC AAC CTG CAG CTG	381
Ser Tyr Lys Arg Ser Asn Cys Lys Pro Ile Pro Ala Asn Leu Gln Leu	
330 335 340	
TGC CAC GGC ATC GAA TAC CAG AAC ATG CGG CTG CCC AAC CTG CTG GGC	429
Cys His Gly Ile Glu Tyr Gln Asn Met Arg Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Gly	
345 350 355 360	
CAC GAG ACC ATG AAG GAG GTG CTG GAG CAG GCC GGC GCT TGG ATC CCG	477
His Glu Thr Met Lys Glu Val Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Ala Trp Ile Pro	
365 370 375	
CTG GTC ATG AAG CAG TGC CAC CCG GAC ACC AAG AAG TTC CTG TGC TCG	525
Leu Val Met Lys Gln Cys His Pro Asp Thr Lys Lys Phe Leu Cys Ser	
380 385 390	
CTC TTC GCC CCC GTC TGC CTC GAT GAC CTA GAC GAG ACC ATC CAG CCA	573
Leu Phe Ala Pro Val Cys Leu Asp Asp Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Gln Pro	
395 400 405	
TGC CAC TCT CGN TGC GTG CAG GTG AAG GAT CGC TGC GCC CCG GTC ATG	621
Cys His Ser Xaa Cys Val Gln Val Lys Asp Arg Cys Ala Pro Val Met	
410 415 420	
TCC GCC TTC GGC TTC CCC TGG CCC GAC ATG CTT GAG TGC GAC CGT TTC	669
Ser Ala Phe Gly Phe Pro Trp Pro Asp Met Leu Glu Cys Asp Arg Phe	
425 430 435 440	
CCC CAG GAC AAC GAC CTT TGC ATC CCC CTC GCT AGC AGC GAC CAC CTC	717
Pro Gln Asp Asn Asp Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Ala Ser Ser Asp His Leu	
445 450 455	
CTG CCA GCC ACC GAG GAA GCT CCA AAG GTA TGT GAA GCC TGC AAA AAT	765
Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu Glu Ala Pro Lys Val Cys Glu Ala Cys Lys Asn	
460 465 470	
AAA AAT GAT GAT GAC AAC GAC ATA ATG GAA ACG CTT TGT AAA AAT GAT	813
Lys Asn Asp Asp Asp Asn Asp Ile Met Glu Thr Leu Cys Lys Asn Asp	
475 480 485	

TTT GCA CTG AAA ATA AAA GTG AAG GAG ATA ACC TAC ATC AAC CGT CGA 861
 Phe Ala Leu Lys Ile Lys Val Lys Glu Ile Thr Tyr Ile Asn Arg Arg
 490 495 500

CGC GGC CGC
 Arg Gly Arg 870
 505

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 212 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Met Leu Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Ala Ser His
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Cys Leu Gly Ser Ala Arg Gly Leu Phe Leu Phe Gly Gln Pro Asp
 20 25 30
 Phe Ser Tyr Lys Arg Ser Asn Cys Lys Pro Ile Pro Ala Asn Leu Gln
 35 40 45
 Leu Cys His Gly Ile Glu Tyr Gln Asn Met Arg Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu
 50 55 60
 Gly His Glu Thr Met Lys Glu Val Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Ala Trp Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Leu Val Met Lys Gln Cys His Pro Asp Thr Lys Lys Phe Leu Cys
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Phe Ala Pro Val Cys Leu Asp Asp Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Gln
 100 105 110
 Pro Cys His Ser Xaa Cys Val Gln Val Lys Asp Arg Cys Ala Pro Val
 115 120 125
 Met Ser Ala Phe Gly Phe Pro Trp Pro Asp Met Leu Glu Cys Asp Arg
 130 135 140
 Phe Pro Gln Asp Asn Asp Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Ala Ser Ser Asp His
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu Glu Ala Pro Lys Val Cys Glu Ala Cys Lys
 165 170 175

Asn Lys Asn Asp Asp Asp Asn Asp Ile Met Glu Thr Leu Cys Lys Asn
 180 185 190

Asp Phe Ala Leu Lys Ile Lys Val Lys Glu Ile Thr Tyr Ile Asn Arg
 195 200 205

Arg Arg Gly Arg
 210

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1984 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 216..1166

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

AAGCTTGATA TCGAATTCGC GGCCGCGTCG ACGGGAGGCG CCAGGATCAG TCGGGGCACC 60

CGCAGCGCAG GCTGCCACCC ACCTGGGCGA CCTCCGCGGC GCGGGCGGCG GCGGCTGGGT 120

AGAGTCAGGG CCGGGGGCGC ACGCCGGAAC ACCTGGGCGG CCGGGCACCG AGCGTCGGGG 180

GGCTGCGCGG CGCGACCCTG GAGAGGGCGC AGCCG ATG CGG GCG GCG GCG GCG 233
 Met Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala
 215

GCG GGG GGC GTG CGG ACG GCC GCG CTG GCG CTG CTG CTG GGG GCG CTG 281
 Ala Gly Gly Val Arg Thr Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Gly Ala Leu
 220 225 230

CAC TGG GCG CCG GCG CGC TGC GAG GAG TAC GAC TAC TAT GGC TGG CAG 329
 His Trp Ala Pro Ala Arg Cys Glu Glu Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Gly Trp Gln
 235 240 245 250

GCC GAG CCG CTG CAC GGC CGC TCC TAC TCC AAG CCG CCG CAG TGC CTT 377
 Ala Glu Pro Leu His Gly Arg Ser Tyr Ser Lys Pro Pro Gln Cys Leu
 255 260 265

GAC ATC CCT GCC GAC CTG CCG CTC TGC CAC ACG GTG GGC TAC AAG CGC 425
 Asp Ile Pro Ala Asp Leu Pro Leu Cys His Thr Val Gly Tyr Lys Arg
 270 275 280

ATG CGG CTG CCC AAC CTG CTG GAG CAC GAG AGC CTG GCC GAA GTG AAG 473
 Met Arg Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Glu His Glu Ser Leu Ala Glu Val Lys
 285 290 295

CAG CAG GCG AGC AGC TGG CTG CCG CTG CTG GCC AAG CGC TGC CAC TCG 521
 Gln Gln Ala Ser Ser Trp Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Lys Arg Cys His Ser
 300 305 310

GAT ACG CAG GTC TTC CTG TGC TCG CTC TTT GCG CCC GTC TGT CTC GAC 569
 Asp Thr Gln Val Phe Leu Cys Ser Leu Phe Ala Pro Val Cys Leu Asp
 315 320 325 330

CGG CCC ATC TAC CCG TGC CGC TCG CTG TGC GAG GCC GTG CGC GCC GGC 617
 Arg Pro Ile Tyr Pro Cys Arg Ser Leu Cys Glu Ala Val Arg Ala Gly
 335 340 345

TGC GCG CCG CTC ATG GAG GCC TAC GGC TTC CCC TGG CCT GAG ATG CTG 665
 Cys Ala Pro Leu Met Glu Ala Tyr Gly Phe Pro Trp Pro Glu Met Leu
 350 355 360

CAC TGC CAC AAG TTC CCC CTG GAC AAC GAC CTC TGC ATC GCC GTG CAG 713
 His Cys His Lys Phe Pro Leu Asp Asn Asp Leu Cys Ile Ala Val Gln
 365 370 375

TTC GGG CAC CTG CCC GCC ACC GCG CCT CCA GTG ACC AAG ATC TGC GCC 761
 Phe Gly His Leu Pro Ala Thr Ala Pro Pro Val Thr Lys Ile Cys Ala
 380 385 390

CAG TGT GAG ATG GAG CAC AGT GCT GAC GGC CTC ATG GAG CAG ATG TGC 809
 Gln Cys Glu Met Glu His Ser Ala Asp Gly Leu Met Glu Gln Met Cys
 395 400 405 410

TCC AGT GAC TTT GTG GTC AAA ATG CGC ATC AAG GAG ATC AAG ATA GAG 857
 Ser Ser Asp Phe Val Val Lys Met Arg Ile Lys Glu Ile Lys Ile Glu
 415 420 425

AAT GGG GAC CGG AAG CTG ATT GGA GCC CAG AAA AAG AAG AAG CTG CTC 905
 Asn Gly Asp Arg Lys Leu Ile Gly Ala Gln Lys Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu
 430 435 440

AAG CCG GGC CCC CTG AAG CGC AAG GAC ACC AAG CGG CTG GTG CTG CAC 953
 Lys Pro Gly Pro Leu Lys Arg Lys Asp Thr Lys Arg Leu Val Leu His
 445 450 455

ATG AAG AAT GGC GCG GGC TGC CCC TGC CCA CAG CTG GAC AGC CTG GCG 1001
 Met Lys Asn Gly Ala Gly Cys Pro Cys Pro Gln Leu Asp Ser Leu Ala
 460 465 470

GGC AGC TTC CTG GTC ATG GGC CGC AAA GTG GAT GGA CAG CTG CTG CTC 1049
 Gly Ser Phe Leu Val Met Gly Arg Lys Val Asp Gly Gln Leu Leu Leu
 475 480 485 490

ATG GCC GTC TAC CGC TGG GAC AAG AAG AAT AAG GAG ATG AAG TTT GCA 1097
 Met Ala Val Tyr Arg Trp Asp Lys Lys Asn Lys Glu Met Lys Phe Ala
 495 500 505
 GTC AAA TTC ATG TTC TCC TAC CCC TGC TCC CTC TAC TAC CCT TTC TTC 1145
 Val Lys Phe Met Phe Ser Tyr Pro Cys Ser Leu Tyr Tyr Pro Phe Phe
 510 515 520
 TAC GGG GCG GCA GAG CCC CAC TGAAGGGCAC TCCTCCTTGC CCTGCCAGCT 1196
 Tyr Gly Ala Ala Glu Pro His
 525
 GTGCCTTGCT TGCCCTCTGG CCCC GCCCCA ACTTCCAGGC TGACCCGGCC CTACTGGAGG 1256
 GTGTTTTTCAC GAATGTTGTT ACTGGCACAA GGCCTAAGGG ATGGGCACGG AGCCCAGGCT 1316
 GTCCTTTTGTG ACCCAGGGGT CCTGGGGTCC CTGGGATGTT GGGCTTCCTC TCTCAGGAGC 1376
 AGGGCTTCTT CATCTGGGTG AAGACCTCAG GGTCTCAGAA AGTAGGCAGG GGAGGAGAGG 1436
 GTAAGGGAAA GGTGGAGGGG CTCAGGGCAC CCTGAGGCGG AGGTTTCAGA GTAGAAGGTG 1496
 ATGTCAGCTC CAGCTCCCCT CTGTGGGTGG TGGGGCCTCA CCTTGAAGAG GGAAGTCTCA 1556
 ATATTAGGCT AAGCTATTTG GGAAAGTTCT CCCCACCGCC CCTGTACGCG TCATCCTAGC 1616
 CCCCCTTAGG AAAGGAGTTA GGTCTCAGT GCCTCCAGCC ACACCCCTG CCTTCCCCAG 1676
 CTTGCCCATT TCCCTGCCCC AAGGCCCAGA GCTCCCCCA GACTGGAGAG CAAGCCCAGC 1736
 CCAGCCTCGG CATAGACCCC CTTCTGGTCC GCGGCTGGCT CGATTCCCGG GATTCAATCC 1796
 TCAGCCTCTG CTTCTCCCTT TTATCCCAAT AAGTTATTGC TACTGCTGTG AGGCCATAGG 1856
 TACTAGACAA CCAATACATG CAGGGTTGGG TTTTCTAATT TTTTAACTT TTTAATTAAA 1916
 TCAAAGGTCG ACGCGCGGCC GCGGAATTCC TGCAGCCCGG GGGATCCCCG GGTACCGAGC 1976
 TCGAATTC 1984

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 317 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Met Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Val Arg Thr Ala Ala Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Leu Gly Ala Leu His Trp Ala Pro Ala Arg Cys Glu Glu Tyr
 20 25 30
 Asp Tyr Tyr Gly Trp Gln Ala Glu Pro Leu His Gly Arg Ser Tyr Ser
 35 40 45
 Lys Pro Pro Gln Cys Leu Asp Ile Pro Ala Asp Leu Pro Leu Cys His
 50 55 60
 Thr Val Gly Tyr Lys Arg Met Arg Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Glu His Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Leu Ala Glu Val Lys Gln Gln Ala Ser Ser Trp Leu Pro Leu Leu
 85 90 95
 Ala Lys Arg Cys His Ser Asp Thr Gln Val Phe Leu Cys Ser Leu Phe
 100 105 110
 Ala Pro Val Cys Leu Asp Arg Pro Ile Tyr Pro Cys Arg Ser Leu Cys
 115 120 125
 Glu Ala Val Arg Ala Gly Cys Ala Pro Leu Met Glu Ala Tyr Gly Phe
 130 135 140
 Pro Trp Pro Glu Met Leu His Cys His Lys Phe Pro Leu Asp Asn Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Cys Ile Ala Val Gln Phe Gly His Leu Pro Ala Thr Ala Pro Pro
 165 170 175
 Val Thr Lys Ile Cys Ala Gln Cys Glu Met Glu His Ser Ala Asp Gly
 180 185 190
 Leu Met Glu Gln Met Cys Ser Ser Asp Phe Val Val Lys Met Arg Ile
 195 200 205
 Lys Glu Ile Lys Ile Glu Asn Gly Asp Arg Lys Leu Ile Gly Ala Gln
 210 215 220
 Lys Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Pro Gly Pro Leu Lys Arg Lys Asp Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Arg Leu Val Leu His Met Lys Asn Gly Ala Gly Cys Pro Cys Pro
 245 250 255
 Gln Leu Asp Ser Leu Ala Gly Ser Phe Leu Val Met Gly Arg Lys Val
 260 265 270
 Asp Gly Gln Leu Leu Leu Met Ala Val Tyr Arg Trp Asp Lys Lys Asn
 275 280 285

Lys Glu Met Lys Phe Ala Val Lys Phe Met Phe Ser Tyr Pro Cys Ser
 290 295 300

Leu Tyr Tyr Pro Phe Phe Tyr Gly Ala Ala Glu Pro His
 305 310 315

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 314 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Met Gly Ile Gly Arg Ser Glu Gly Gly Arg Arg Gly Ala Ala Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Val Gly Ser Ala Ser
 20 25 30
 Glu Tyr Asp Tyr Val Ser Phe Gln Ser Asp Ile Gly Pro Tyr Gln Ser
 35 40 45
 Gly Arg Phe Tyr Thr Lys Pro Pro Gln Cys Val Asp Ile Pro Ala Asp
 50 55 60
 Leu Arg Leu Cys His Asn Val Gly Tyr Lys Lys Met Val Leu Pro Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Leu Glu His Glu Thr Met Ala Glu Val Lys Gln Gln Ala Ser Ser
 85 90 95
 Trp Val Pro Leu Leu Asn Lys Asn Cys His Ala Gly Thr Gln Val Phe
 100 105 110
 Leu Cys Ser Leu Phe Ala Pro Val Cys Leu Asp Arg Pro Ile Tyr Pro
 115 120 125
 Cys Arg Trp Leu Cys Glu Ala Val Arg Asp Ser Cys Glu Pro Val Met
 130 135 140
 Gln Phe Phe Gly Phe Tyr Trp Pro Glu Met Leu Lys Cys Asp Lys Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Glu Gly Asp Val Cys Ile Ala Met Thr Pro Pro Asn Pro Thr Glu
 165 170 175
 Ala Ser Lys Pro Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Cys Pro Pro Cys Asp Asn Glu
 180 185 190

Leu Lys Ser Glu Ala Ile Ile Glu His Leu Cys Ala Ser Glu Phe Ala
 195 200 205
 Leu Arg Met Lys Ile Lys Glu Val Lys Lys Glu Asn Gly Asp Lys Lys
 210 215 220
 Ile Val Pro Lys Lys Lys Lys Pro Leu Lys Leu Gly Pro Ile Lys Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Asp Leu Lys Lys Leu Val Leu Tyr Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asp Cys
 245 250 255
 Pro Cys His Gln Leu Asp Asn Leu Ser His His Phe Leu Ile Met Gly
 260 265 270
 Arg Lys Val Lys Ser Gln Tyr Leu Leu Thr Ala Ile His Lys Trp Asp
 275 280 285
 Lys Lys Asn Lys Glu Phe Lys Asn Phe Met Lys Lys Met Lys Asn His
 290 295 300
 Glu Cys Pro Thr Phe Gln Ser Val Phe Lys
 305 310

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 565 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

Met Arg Pro Arg Ser Ala Leu Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Ala Gln Phe His Gly Glu Lys Gly Ile Ser
 20 25 30
 Ile Pro Asp His Gly Phe Cys Gln Pro Ile Ser Ile Pro Leu Cys Thr
 35 40 45
 Asp Ile Ala Tyr Asn Gln Thr Ile Met Pro Asn Leu Leu Gly His Thr
 50 55 60
 Asn Gln Glu Asp Ala Gly Leu Glu Val His Gln Phe Tyr Pro Leu Val
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Val Gln Cys Ser Pro Glu Leu Arg Phe Phe Leu Cys Ser Met Tyr
 85 90 95

Ala Pro Val Cys Thr Val Leu Glu Gln Ala Ile Pro Pro Cys Arg Ser
 100 105 110
 Ile Cys Glu Arg Ala Arg Gln Gly Cys Glu Ala Leu Met Asn Lys Phe
 115 120 125
 Gly Phe Gln Trp Pro Glu Arg Leu Arg Cys Glu His Phe Pro Arg His
 130 135 140
 Gly Ala Glu Gln Ile Cys Val Gly Gln Asn His Ser Glu Asp Gly Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ala Leu Leu Thr Thr Ala Pro Pro Pro Gly Leu Gln Pro Gly Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Gly Thr Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Pro Arg Tyr
 180 185 190
 Ala Thr Leu Glu His Pro Phe His Cys Pro Arg Val Leu Lys Val Pro
 195 200 205
 Ser Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Lys Phe Leu Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Ala Ala Pro
 210 215 220
 Cys Glu Pro Ala Arg Pro Asp Gly Ser Met Phe Phe Ser Gln Glu Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Arg Phe Ala Arg Leu Trp Ile Leu Thr Trp Ser Val Leu Cys Cys
 245 250 255
 Ala Ser Thr Phe Phe Thr Val Thr Thr Tyr Leu Val Asp Met Gln Arg
 260 265 270
 Phe Arg Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile Phe Leu Ser Gly Cys Tyr Thr
 275 280 285
 Met Val Ser Val Ala Tyr Ile Ala Gly Phe Val Leu Gln Glu Arg Val
 290 295 300
 Val Cys Asn Glu Arg Phe Ser Glu Asp Gly Tyr Arg Thr Val Val Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Thr Lys Lys Glu Gly Cys Thr Ile Leu Phe Met Met Leu Tyr Phe
 325 330 335
 Phe Ser Met Ala Ser Ser Ile Trp Trp Val Ile Leu Ser Leu Thr Trp
 340 345 350
 Phe Leu Ala Ala Gly Met Lys Trp Gly His Glu Ala Ile Glu Ala Asn
 355 360 365

Ser Gln Tyr Phe His Leu Ala Ala Trp Ala Val Pro Ala Val Lys Thr
 370 375 380
 Ile Thr Ile Leu Ala Met Gly Gln Ile Asp Gly Asp Leu Leu Ser Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Val Cys Phe Val Gly Leu Asn Ser Leu Asp Pro Leu Arg Gly Phe Val
 405 410 415
 Leu Ala Pro Leu Phe Val Tyr Leu Phe Ile Gly Thr Ser Phe Leu Leu
 420 425 430
 Ala Gly Phe Val Ser Leu Phe Arg Ile Arg Thr Ile Met Lys His Asp
 435 440 445
 Gly Thr Lys Thr Glu Lys Leu Glu Arg Leu Met Val Arg Ile Gly Val
 450 455 460
 Phe Ser Val Leu Tyr Thr Val Pro Ala Thr Ile Val Ile Ala Cys Tyr
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Tyr Glu Gln Ala Phe Arg Glu His Trp Glu Arg Ser Trp Val Ser
 485 490 495
 Gln His Cys Lys Ser Leu Ala Ile Pro Cys Pro Ala His Tyr Thr Pro
 500 505 510
 Arg Met Ser Pro Asp Phe Thr Val Tyr Met Ile Lys Tyr Leu Met Thr
 515 520 525
 Leu Ile Val Gly Ile Thr Ser Gly Phe Trp Ile Trp Ser Gly Lys Thr
 530 535 540
 Leu His Ser Trp Arg Lys Phe Tyr Thr Arg Leu Thr Asn Ser Arg His
 545 550 555 560
 Gly Glu Thr Thr Val
 565

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 585 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

Met Ala Arg Pro Asp Pro Ser Ala Pro Pro Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Gln Leu Val Gly Arg Ala Ala Ala Ser Lys Ala Pro Val
 20 25 30
 Cys Gln Glu Ile Thr Val Pro Met Cys Arg Gly Ile Gly Tyr Asn Leu
 35 40 45
 Thr His Met Pro Asn Gln Phe Asn His Asp Thr Gln Asp Glu Ala Gly
 50 55 60
 Leu Glu Val His Gln Phe Trp Pro Leu Val Glu Ile Gln Cys Ser Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Leu Arg Phe Phe Leu Cys Thr Met Tyr Thr Pro Ile Cys Leu Pro
 85 90 95
 Asp Tyr His Lys Pro Leu Pro Pro Cys Arg Ser Val Cys Glu Arg Ala
 100 105 110
 Lys Ala Gly Cys Ser Pro Leu Met Arg Gln Tyr Gly Phe Ala Trp Pro
 115 120 125
 Glu Arg Met Ser Cys Asp Arg Leu Pro Val Leu Gly Arg Asp Ala Glu
 130 135 140
 Val Leu Cys Met Asp Tyr Asn Arg Ser Glu Ala Thr Thr Ala Pro Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Pro Phe Pro Ala Lys Pro Thr Leu Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Ala Pro
 165 170 175
 Ala Ser Gly Gly Glu Cys Pro Ala Gly Gly Pro Phe Val Cys Lys Cys
 180 185 190
 Arg Glu Pro Phe Val Pro Ile Leu Lys Glu Ser His Pro Leu Tyr Asn
 195 200 205
 Lys Val Arg Thr Gly Gln Val Pro Asn Cys Ala Val Pro Cys Tyr Gln
 210 215 220
 Pro Ser Phe Ser Ala Asp Glu Arg Thr Phe Ala Thr Phe Trp Ile Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Trp Ser Val Leu Cys Phe Ile Ser Thr Ser Thr Thr Val Ala Thr
 245 250 255
 Phe Leu Ile Asp Met Asp Thr Phe Arg Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile
 260 265 270
 Phe Leu Ser Ala Cys Tyr Leu Cys Val Ser Leu Gly Phe Leu Val Arg
 275 280 285

Leu Val Val Gly His Ala Ser Val Ala Cys Ser Arg Glu His Asn His
 290 295 300
 Ile His Tyr Glu Thr Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Cys Thr Ile Val Phe Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Val Tyr Phe Phe Gly Met Ala Ser Ser Ile Trp Trp Val Ile Leu
 325 330 335
 Ser Leu Thr Trp Phe Leu Ala Ala Ala Met Lys Trp Gly Asn Glu Ala
 340 345 350
 Ile Ala Gly Tyr Gly Gln Tyr Phe His Leu Ala Ala Trp Leu Ile Pro
 355 360 365
 Ser Val Lys Ser Ile Thr Ala Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Asp
 370 375 380
 Pro Val Ala Gly Ile Cys Tyr Val Gly Asn Gln Asn Leu Asn Ser Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Arg Phe Val Leu Gly Pro Leu Val Leu Tyr Leu Leu Val Gly Thr
 405 410 415
 Leu Phe Leu Leu Ala Gly Phe Val Ser Leu Phe Arg Ile Arg Ser Val
 420 425 430
 Ile Lys Gln Gly Gly Thr Lys Thr Asp Lys Leu Glu Lys Leu Met Ile
 435 440 445
 Arg Ile Gly Ile Phe Thr Leu Leu Tyr Thr Val Pro Ala Ser Ile Val
 450 455 460
 Val Ala Cys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Gln His Tyr Arg Glu Ser Trp Glu Ala
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Leu Thr Cys Ala Cys Pro Gly His Asp Thr Gly Gln Pro Arg Ala
 485 490 495
 Lys Pro Glu Tyr Trp Val Leu Met Leu Lys Tyr Phe Met Cys Leu Val
 500 505 510
 Val Gly Ile Thr Ser Gly Val Trp Ile Trp Ser Gly Lys Thr Val Glu
 515 520 525
 Ser Trp Arg Arg Phe Thr Ser Arg Cys Cys Cys Arg Pro Arg Arg Gly
 530 535 540
 His Lys Ser Gly Gly Ala Met Ala Ala Gly Asp Tyr Pro Glu Ala Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Ala Leu Thr Gly Arg Thr Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro Ala Ala Thr Tyr
 565 570 575

His Lys Gln Val Ser Leu Ser His Val
580 585

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 666 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

Met Ala Val Ser Trp Ile Val Phe Asp Leu Trp Leu Leu Thr Val Phe
1 5 10 15
 Leu Gly Gln Ile Gly Gly His Ser Leu Phe Ser Cys Glu Pro Ile Thr
20 25 30
 Leu Arg Met Cys Gln Asp Leu Pro Tyr Asn Thr Thr Phe Met Pro Asn
35 40 45
 Leu Leu Asn His Tyr Asp Gln Gln Thr Ala Ala Leu Ala Met Glu Pro
50 55 60
 Phe His Pro Met Val Asn Leu Asp Cys Ser Arg Asp Phe Arg Pro Phe
65 70 75 80
 Leu Cys Ala Leu Tyr Ala Pro Ile Cys Met Glu Tyr Gly Arg Val Thr
85 90 95
 Leu Pro Cys Arg Arg Leu Cys Gln Arg Ala Tyr Ser Glu Cys Ser Lys
100 105 110
 Leu Met Glu Met Phe Gly Val Pro Trp Pro Glu Asp Met Glu Cys Ser
115 120 125
 Arg Phe Pro Asp Cys Asp Glu Pro Tyr Pro Arg Leu Val Asp Leu Asn
130 135 140
 Leu Val Gly Asp Pro Thr Glu Gly Ala Pro Val Ala Val Gln Arg Asp
145 150 155 160
 Tyr Gly Phe Trp Cys Pro Arg Glu Leu Lys Ile Asp Pro Asp Leu Gly
165 170 175
 Tyr Ser Phe Leu His Val Arg Asp Cys Ser Pro Pro Cys Pro Asn Met
180 185 190

Tyr Phe Arg Arg Glu Glu Leu Ser Phe Ala Arg Tyr Phe Ile Gly Leu
 195 200 205
 Ile Ser Ile Ile Cys Leu Ser Ala Thr Leu Phe Thr Phe Leu Thr Phe
 210 215 220
 Leu Ile Asp Val Thr Arg Phe Arg Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Ala Val Cys Tyr Met Met Val Ser Leu Ile Phe Phe Ile Gly Phe
 245 250 255
 Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Val Ala Cys Asn Ala Ser Ser Pro Ala Gln Tyr
 260 265 270
 Lys Ala Ser Thr Val Thr Gln Gly Ser His Asn Lys Ala Cys Thr Met
 275 280 285
 Leu Phe Met Val Leu Tyr Phe Phe Thr Met Ala Gly Ser Val Trp Trp
 290 295 300
 Val Ile Leu Thr Ile Thr Trp Phe Leu Ala Ala Val Pro Lys Trp Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Glu Ala Ile Glu Lys Lys Ala Leu Leu Phe His Ala Ser Ala Trp
 325 330 335
 Gly Ile Pro Gly Thr Leu Thr Ile Ile Leu Leu Ala Met Asn Lys Ile
 340 345 350
 Glu Gly Asp Asn Ile Ser Gly Val Cys Phe Val Gly Leu Tyr Asp Val
 355 360 365
 Asp Ala Leu Arg Tyr Phe Val Leu Ala Pro Leu Cys Leu Tyr Val Val
 370 375 380
 Val Gly Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Ile Ile Ser Leu Asn Arg Val
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Ile Glu Ile Pro Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Gln Asp Lys Leu Val Lys
 405 410 415
 Phe Met Ile Arg Ile Gly Val Phe Ser Ile Leu Tyr Leu Val Pro Leu
 420 425 430
 Leu Val Val Ile Gly Cys Tyr Phe Tyr Glu Gln Ala Tyr Arg Gly Ile
 435 440 445
 Trp Glu Thr Thr Trp Ile Gln Glu Arg Cys Arg Glu Tyr His Ile Pro
 450 455 460
 Cys Pro Tyr Gln Val Thr Gln Met Ser Arg Pro Asp Leu Ile Leu Phe
 465 470 475 480

Leu Met Lys Tyr Leu Met Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Ile Pro Ser Ile Phe
 485 490 495
 Trp Val Gly Ser Lys Lys Thr Cys Phe Glu Trp Ala Ser Phe Phe His
 500 505 510
 Gly Arg Arg Lys Lys Glu Ile Val Asn Glu Ser Arg Gln Val Leu Gln
 515 520 525
 Glu Pro Asp Phe Ala Gln Ser Leu Leu Arg Asp Pro Asn Thr Pro Ile
 530 535 540
 Ile Arg Lys Ser Arg Gly Thr Ser Thr Gln Gly Thr Ser Thr His Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Ser Thr Gln Leu Ala Met Val Asp Asp Gln Arg Ser Lys Ala Gly
 565 570 575
 Ser Val His Ser Lys Val Ser Ser Tyr His Gly Ser Leu His Arg Ser
 580 585 590
 Arg Asp Gly Arg Tyr Thr Pro Cys Ser Tyr Arg Gly Met Glu Glu Arg
 595 600 605
 Leu Pro His Gly Ser Met Ser Arg Leu Thr Asp His Ser Arg His Ser
 610 615 620
 Ser Ser His Arg Leu Asn Glu Gln Ser Arg His Ser Ser Ile Arg Asp
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Ser Asn Asn Pro Met Thr His Ile Thr His Gly Thr Ser Met Asn
 645 650 655
 Arg Val Ile Glu Glu Asp Gly Thr Ser Ala
 660 665

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 537 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

Met Ala Trp Pro Gly Thr Gly Pro Ser Ser Arg Gly Ala Pro Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Val Gly Leu Arg Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Gln Phe Leu Leu Leu Arg
 20 25 30
 Pro Thr Leu Gly Phe Gly Asp Glu Glu Glu Arg Arg Cys Asp Pro Ile
 35 40 45
 Arg Ile Ala Met Cys Gln Asn Leu Gly Tyr Asn Val Thr Lys Met Pro
 50 55 60
 Asn Leu Val Gly His Glu Leu Gln Thr Asp Ala Glu Leu Gln Leu Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Phe Thr Pro Leu Ile Gln Tyr Gly Cys Ser Ser Gln Leu Gln Phe
 85 90 95
 Phe Leu Cys Ser Val Tyr Val Pro Met Cys Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Ile
 100 105 110
 Pro Ile Gly Pro Cys Gly Gly Met Cys Leu Ser Val Lys Arg Arg Cys
 115 120 125
 Glu Pro Val Leu Arg Glu Phe Gly Phe Ala Trp Pro Asp Thr Leu Asn
 130 135 140
 Cys Ser Lys Phe Pro Pro Gln Asn Asp His Asn His Met Cys Met Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Pro Gly Asp Glu Glu Val Pro Leu Pro His Lys Thr Pro Ile Gln
 165 170 175
 Pro Gly Glu Glu Cys His Ser Val Gly Ser Asn Ser Asp Gln Tyr Ile
 180 185 190
 Trp Val Lys Arg Ser Leu Asn Cys Val Leu Lys Cys Gly Tyr Asp Ala
 195 200 205
 Gly Leu Tyr Ser Arg Ser Ala Lys Glu Phe Thr Asp Ile Trp Met Ala
 210 215 220
 Val Trp Ala Ser Leu Cys Phe Ile Ser Thr Thr Phe Thr Val Leu Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Leu Ile Asp Ser Ser Arg Phe Ser Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile
 245 250 255
 Phe Leu Ser Met Cys Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Ser Ile Ala Tyr Ile Val Arg
 260 265 270
 Leu Thr Val Gly Arg Glu Arg Ile Ser Cys Asp Phe Glu Glu Ala Ala
 275 280 285
 Glu Pro Val Leu Ile Gln Glu Gly Leu Lys Asn Thr Gly Cys Ala Ile
 290 295 300

Ile Phe Leu Leu Met Tyr Phe Phe Gly Met Ala Ser Ser Ile Trp Trp
 305 310 315 320
 Val Ile Leu Thr Leu Thr Trp Phe Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Lys Trp Gly
 325 330 335
 His Glu Ala Ile Glu Met His Ser Ser Tyr Phe His Ile Ala Ala Trp
 340 345 350
 Ala Ile Pro Ala Val Lys Thr Ile Val Ile Leu Ile Met Arg Leu Val
 355 360 365
 Asp Ala Asp Glu Leu Thr Gly Leu Cys Tyr Val Gly Asn Gln Asn Leu
 370 375 380
 Asp Ala Leu Thr Gly Phe Val Val Ala Pro Leu Phe Thr Tyr Leu Val
 385 390 395 400
 Ile Gly Thr Leu Phe Ile Ala Ala Gly Leu Val Ala Leu Phe Lys Ile
 405 410 415
 Arg Ser Asn Leu Gln Lys Asp Gly Thr Lys Thr Asp Lys Leu Glu Arg
 420 425 430
 Leu Met Val Lys Ile Gly Val Phe Ser Val Leu Tyr Thr Val Pro Ala
 435 440 445
 Thr Cys Val Ile Ala Cys Tyr Phe Tyr Glu Ile Ser Asn Trp Ala Leu
 450 455 460
 Phe Arg Tyr Ser Ala Asp Asp Ser Asn Met Ala Val Glu Met Leu Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Ile Phe Met Ser Leu Leu Val Gly Ile Thr Ser Gly Met Trp Ile Trp
 485 490 495
 Ser Ala Lys Thr Leu His Thr Trp Gln Lys Cys Ser Asn Arg Leu Val
 500 505 510
 Asn Ser Gly Lys Val Lys Arg Glu Lys Arg Gly Asn Gly Trp Val Lys
 515 520 525
 Pro Gly Lys Gly Asn Glu Thr Val Val
 530 535

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 709 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Met Glu Arg Ser Pro Phe Leu Leu Ala Cys Ile Leu Leu Pro Leu Val
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Gly His Ser Leu Phe Thr Cys Glu Pro Ile Thr Val Pro Arg Cys
 20 25 30
 Met Lys Met Thr Tyr Asn Met Thr Phe Phe Pro Asn Leu Met Gly His
 35 40 45
 Tyr Asp Gln Gly Ile Ala Ala Val Glu Met Gly His Phe Leu His Leu
 50 55 60
 Ala Asn Leu Glu Cys Ser Pro Asn Ile Glu Met Phe Leu Cys Gln Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Ile Pro Thr Cys Thr Glu Gln Ile His Val Val Leu Pro Cys Arg
 85 90 95
 Lys Leu Cys Glu Lys Ile Val Ser Asp Cys Lys Lys Leu Met Asp Thr
 100 105 110
 Phe Gly Ile Arg Trp Pro Glu Glu Leu Glu Cys Asn Arg Leu Pro His
 115 120 125
 Cys Asp Asp Thr Val Pro Val Thr Ser His Pro His Thr Glu Leu Ser
 130 135 140
 Gly Pro Gln Lys Lys Ser Asp Gln Val Pro Arg Asp Ile Gly Phe Trp
 145 150 155 160
 Cys Pro Lys His Leu Arg Thr Ser Gly Asp Gln Gly Tyr Arg Phe Leu
 165 170 175
 Gly Ile Glu Gln Cys Ala Pro Pro Cys Pro Asn Met Tyr Phe Lys Ser
 180 185 190
 Asp Glu Leu Asp Phe Ala Lys Ser Phe Ile Gly Ile Val Ser Ile Phe
 195 200 205
 Cys Leu Cys Ala Thr Leu Phe Thr Phe Leu Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Val
 210 215 220
 Arg Arg Phe Arg Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Val Cys
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Ser Ile Val Ser Leu Met Tyr Phe Val Gly Phe Leu Leu Gly Asn
 245 250 255

Ser Thr Ala Cys Asn Lys Ala Asp Glu Lys Leu Glu Leu Gly Asp Thr
 260 265 270
 Val Val Leu Gly Ser Lys Asn Lys Ala Cys Ser Val Val Phe Met Phe
 275 280 285
 Leu Tyr Phe Phe Thr Met Ala Gly Thr Val Trp Trp Val Ile Leu Thr
 290 295 300
 Ile Thr Trp Phe Leu Ala Ala Gly Arg Lys Trp Ser Cys Glu Ala Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Gln Lys Ala Val Trp Phe His Ala Val Ala Trp Gly Ala Pro Gly
 325 330 335
 Phe Leu Thr Val Met Leu Leu Ala Met Asn Lys Val Glu Gly Asp Asn
 340 345 350
 Ile Ser Gly Val Cys Phe Val Gly Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asp Ala Ser Arg
 355 360 365
 Tyr Phe Val Leu Leu Pro Leu Cys Leu Cys Val Phe Val Gly Leu Ser
 370 375 380
 Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Ile Ile Ser Leu Asn His Val Arg Gln Val Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Gln His Asp Gly Arg Asn Gln Glu Lys Leu Lys Lys Phe Met Ile Arg
 405 410 415
 Ile Gly Val Phe Ser Gly Leu Tyr Leu Val Pro Leu Val Thr Leu Leu
 420 425 430
 Gly Cys Tyr Val Tyr Glu Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Thr Trp Glu Met Thr
 435 440 445
 Trp Phe Ser Asp His Cys His Gln Tyr Arg Ile Pro Cys Pro Tyr Gln
 450 455 460
 Ala Asn Pro Lys Ala Arg Pro Glu Leu Ala Leu Phe Met Ile Lys Tyr
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Met Thr Leu Ile Val Gly Ile Ser Ala Val Phe Trp Val Gly Ser
 485 490 495
 Lys Lys Thr Cys Thr Glu Trp Ala Gly Phe Phe Lys Arg Asn Arg Lys
 500 505 510
 Arg Asp Pro Ile Ser Glu Ser Arg Arg Val Leu Gln Glu Ser Cys Glu
 515 520 525
 Phe Phe Leu Lys His Asn Ser Lys Val Lys His Lys Lys Lys His Gly
 530 535 540

Ala Pro Gly Pro His Arg Leu Lys Val Ile Ser Lys Ser Met Gly Thr
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Thr Gly Ala Thr Thr Asn His Gly Thr Ser Ala Met Ala Ile Ala
 565 570 575
 Asp His Asp Tyr Leu Gly Gln Glu Thr Ser Thr Glu Val His Thr Ser
 580 585 590
 Pro Glu Ala Ser Val Lys Glu Gly Arg Ala Asp Arg Ala Asn Thr Pro
 595 600 605
 Ser Ala Lys Asp Arg Asp Cys Gly Glu Ser Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Lys
 610 615 620
 Leu Ser Gly Asn Arg Asn Gly Arg Glu Ser Arg Ala Gly Gly Leu Lys
 625 630 635 640
 Glu Arg Ser Asn Gly Ser Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Glu Gly Arg Val Ser
 645 650 655
 Pro Lys Ser Ser Val Pro Glu Thr Gly Leu Ile Asp Cys Ser Thr Ser
 660 665 670
 Gln Ala Ala Ser Ser Pro Glu Pro Thr Ser Leu Lys Gly Ser Thr Ser
 675 680 685
 Leu Pro Val His Ser Ala Ser Arg Ala Arg Lys Glu Gln Gly Ala Gly
 690 695 700
 Ser His Ser Asp Ala
 705

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 572 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

Met Arg Gly Pro Gly Thr Ala Ala Ser His Ser Pro Leu Gly Leu Cys
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Leu Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Ala Leu Pro Thr Asp Thr Arg Ala
 20 25 30

Gln Pro Tyr His Gly Glu Lys Gly Ile Ser Val Pro Asp His Gly Phe
 35 40 45
 Cys Gln Pro Ile Ser Ile Pro Leu Cys Thr Asp Ile Ala Tyr Asn Gln
 50 55 60
 Thr Ile Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Gly His Thr Asn Gln Glu Asp Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Glu Val His Gln Phe Tyr Pro Leu Val Lys Val Gln Cys Ser Pro
 85 90 95
 Glu Leu Arg Phe Phe Leu Cys Ser Met Tyr Ala Pro Val Cys Thr Val
 100 105 110
 Leu Asp Gln Ala Ile Pro Pro Cys Arg Ser Leu Cys Glu Arg Ala Arg
 115 120 125
 Gln Gly Cys Glu Ala Leu Met Asn Lys Phe Gly Phe Gln Trp Pro Glu
 130 135 140
 Arg Leu Arg Cys Glu Asn Phe Pro Val His Gly Ala Gly Glu Ile Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Val Gly Gln Asn Thr Ser Asp Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Pro
 165 170 175
 Thr Ala Tyr Pro Thr Ala Pro Tyr Leu Pro Asp Pro Pro Phe Thr Ala
 180 185 190
 Met Ser Pro Ser Asp Gly Arg Gly Arg Leu Ser Phe Pro Phe Ser Cys
 195 200 205
 Pro Arg Gln Leu Lys Val Pro Pro Tyr Leu Gly Tyr Arg Phe Leu Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Arg Asp Cys Gly Ala Pro Cys Glu Pro Gly Arg Ala Asn Gly Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Met Tyr Phe Lys Glu Glu Glu Arg Arg Phe Ala Arg Leu Trp Val Gly
 245 250 255
 Val Trp Ser Val Leu Ser Cys Ala Ser Thr Leu Phe Thr Val Leu Thr
 260 265 270
 Tyr Leu Val Asp Met Arg Arg Phe Ser Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile
 275 280 285
 Phe Leu Ser Gly Cys Tyr Phe Met Val Ala Val Ala His Val Ala Gly
 290 295 300
 Phe Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Ala Val Cys Val Glu Arg Phe Ser Asp Asp
 305 310 315 320

Gly Tyr Arg Thr Val Ala Gln Gly Thr Lys Lys Glu Gly Cys Thr Ile
 325 330 335
 Leu Phe Met Val Leu Tyr Phe Phe Gly Met Ala Ser Ser Ile Trp Trp
 340 345 350
 Val Ile Leu Ser Leu Thr Trp Phe Leu Ala Ala Gly Met Lys Trp Gly
 355 360 365
 His Glu Ala Ile Glu Ala Asn Ser Gln Tyr Phe His Leu Ala Ala Trp
 370 375 380
 Ala Val Pro Ala Val Lys Thr Ile Thr Ile Leu Ala Met Gly Gln Val
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Gly Asp Leu Leu Ser Gly Val Cys Tyr Val Gly Leu Ser Ser Val
 405 410 415
 Asp Ala Leu Arg Gly Phe Val Leu Ala Pro Leu Phe Val Tyr Leu Phe
 420 425 430
 Ile Gly Thr Ser Phe Leu Leu Ala Gly Phe Val Ser Leu Phe Arg Ile
 435 440 445
 Arg Thr Ile Met Lys His Asp Gly Thr Lys Thr Glu Lys Leu Glu Lys
 450 455 460
 Leu Met Val Arg Ile Gly Val Phe Ser Val Leu Tyr Thr Val Pro Ala
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ile Val Leu Ala Cys Tyr Phe Tyr Glu Gln Ala Phe Arg Glu His
 485 490 495
 Trp Glu Arg Thr Trp Leu Leu Gln Thr Cys Lys Ser Tyr Ala Val Pro
 500 505 510
 Cys Pro Pro Arg His Phe Ser Pro Met Ser Pro Asp Phe Thr Val Phe
 515 520 525
 Met Ile Lys Tyr Leu Met Thr Met Ile Val Gly Ile Thr Thr Gly Phe
 530 535 540
 Trp Ile Trp Ser Gly Lys Thr Leu Gln Ser Trp Arg Arg Phe Tyr His
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Leu Ser His Ser Ser Lys Gly Glu Thr Ala Val
 565 570

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 685 amino acids

- (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

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Met Glu Trp Gly Tyr Leu Leu Glu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu
1           5           10           15
Ala Val Leu Gln Arg Ser Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Lys Glu
20           25           30
Leu Ala Cys Gln Glu Ile Thr Val Pro Leu Cys Lys Gly Ile Gly Tyr
35           40           45
Asn Tyr Thr Tyr Met Pro Asn Gln Phe Asn His Asp Thr Gln Asp Glu
50           55           60
Ala Gly Leu Glu Val His Gln Phe Trp Pro Leu Val Glu Ile Gln Cys
65           70           75           80
Ser Pro Asp Leu Lys Phe Phe Leu Cys Ser Met Tyr Thr Pro Ile Cys
85           90           95
Leu Glu Asp Tyr Lys Lys Pro Leu Pro Pro Cys Arg Ser Val Cys Glu
100          105          110
Arg Ala Lys Ala Gly Cys Ala Pro Leu Met Arg Gln Tyr Gly Phe Ala
115          120          125
Trp Pro Asp Arg Met Arg Cys Asp Arg Leu Pro Glu Gln Gly Asn Pro
130          135          140
Asp Thr Leu Cys Met Asp Tyr Asn Arg Thr Asp Leu Thr Thr Ala Ala
145          150          155          160
Pro Ser Pro Pro Arg Arg Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Glu Gln
165          170          175
Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly His Ser Arg Pro Pro Gly Ala Arg Pro Pro
180          185          190
His Arg Gly Gly Ser Ser Arg Gly Ser Gly Asp Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro
195          200          205
Pro Ser Arg Gly Gly Lys Ala Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Gly Ala Ala Pro
210          215          220
Cys Glu Pro Gly Cys Gln Cys Arg Ala Pro Met Val Ser Val Ser Ser
225          230          235          240

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Glu Arg His Pro Leu Tyr Asn Arg Val Lys Thr Gly Gln Ile Ala Asn
 245 250 255
 Cys Ala Leu Pro Cys His Asn Pro Phe Phe Ser Gln Asp Glu Arg Ala
 260 265 270
 Phe Thr Val Phe Trp Ile Gly Leu Trp Ser Val Leu Cys Phe Val Ser
 275 280 285
 Thr Phe Ala Thr Val Ser Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Met Glu Arg Phe Lys
 290 295 300
 Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile Phe Leu Ser Ala Cys Tyr Leu Phe Val
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Val Gly Tyr Leu Val Arg Leu Val Ala Gly His Glu Lys Val Ala
 325 330 335
 Cys Ser Gly Gly Ala Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly
 340 345 350
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Arg Gly Ala Ser Ser Pro
 355 360 365
 Gly Ala Arg Gly Glu Tyr Glu Glu Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Gln His Val
 370 375 380
 Arg Tyr Glu Thr Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Cys Thr Val Val Phe Leu Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Val Tyr Phe Phe Gly Met Ala Ser Ser Ile Trp Trp Val Ile Leu Ser
 405 410 415
 Leu Thr Trp Phe Leu Ala Ala Gly Met Lys Trp Gly Asn Glu Ala Ile
 420 425 430
 Ala Gly Tyr Ser Gln Tyr Phe His Leu Ala Ala Trp Leu Val Pro Ser
 435 440 445
 Val Lys Ser Ile Ala Val Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Asp Pro
 450 455 460
 Val Ala Gly Ile Cys Tyr Val Gly Asn Gln Ser Leu Asp Asn Leu Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Phe Val Leu Ala Pro Leu Val Ile Tyr Leu Phe Ile Gly Thr Met
 485 490 495
 Phe Leu Leu Ala Gly Phe Val Ser Leu Phe Arg Ile Arg Ser Val Ile
 500 505 510
 Lys Gln Gln Gly Gly Pro Thr Lys Thr His Lys Leu Glu Lys Leu Met
 515 520 525

Ile Arg Leu Gly Leu Phe Thr Val Leu Tyr Thr Val Pro Ala Ala Val
 530 535 540
 Val Val Ala Cys Leu Phe Tyr Glu Gln His Asn Arg Pro Arg Trp Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Thr His Asn Cys Pro Cys Leu Arg Asp Leu Gln Pro Asp Gln Ala
 565 570 575
 Arg Arg Pro Asp Tyr Ala Val Phe Met Leu Lys Tyr Phe Met Cys Leu
 580 585 590
 Val Val Gly Ile Thr Ser Gly Val Trp Val Trp Ser Gly Lys Thr Leu
 595 600 605
 Glu Ser Trp Arg Ala Leu Cys Thr Arg Cys Cys Trp Ala Ser Lys Gly
 610 615 620
 Ala Ala Val Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
 625 630 635 640
 Pro Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly His Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Leu
 645 650 655
 Tyr Ser Asp Val Ser Thr Gly Leu Thr Trp Arg Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser
 660 665 670
 Ser Val Ser Tyr Pro Lys Gln Met Pro Leu Ser Gln Val
 675 680 685

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 14 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

CCTGTAGATC TCCC

14

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

ATTTCGGAGA TCTACAGG

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

TTTTTTTTTT TTTTNS

17

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 1308 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

GAATTCGGT CCGGAGTCAG TGCCGCGCGC CCGCCGCCCC GCGCCTTCCT GCTCGCCGCA	60
CCTCCGGGAG CCGGGGCGCA CCCAGCCCGC AGCGCCGCCT CCCC GCCCGC GCGCCTCCG	120
ACCGCAGGCC GAGGGCCGCC ACTGGCCGGG GGGACTGGGC AGCAGCTTGC GGCCGCGGAG	180
CGGGCAACGC TGGGGACTGC GCCTTTTGTC CCCGGAGGTC CCTGGAAGTT TGCGGCAGGA	240
CGCGCGCGGG GAGGCGGCGG AGGCAGCCCC GACGTCGCGG AGAACAGGGC GCAGAGCCGG	300
CATGGGCATC GGGCGCAGCG AGGGGGGCGG CCGCGGGGCA GCCCTGGGCG TGCTGCTGGC	360
GCTGGGCGCG GCGCTTCTGG CCGTGGGCTC GGCCAGCGAG TACGACTACG TGAGCTTCCA	420
GTCGGACATC GGCCCGTACC AGAGCGGGCG CTTCTACACC AAGCCACCTC AGTGCGTGGA	480
CATCCCCGCG GACCTGCGGC TGTGCCACAA CGTGGGCTAC AAGAAGATGG TGCTGCCCAA	540
CCTGCTGGAG CACGAGACCA TGGCGGAGGT GAAGCAGCAG GCCAGCAGCT GGGTGCCCCCT	600
GCTCAACAAG AACTGCCACG CCGGCACCCA GGTCTTCCTC TGCTCGCTCT TCGCCCCCGT	660
CTGCCTGGAC CGGCCCATCT ACCCGTGTCT CTGGCTCTGC GAGGCCGTGC GCGACTCGTG	720
CGAGCCGGTC ATGCAGTTCT TCGGCTTCTA CTGGCCCGAG ATGCTTAAGT GTGACAAGTT	780

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CCCCGAGGGG GACGTCTGCA TCGCCATGAC GCCGCCCAAT CCCACCGAAG CCTCCAAGCC      840
CCAAGGCACA ACGGTGTGTC CTCCCTGTGA CAACGAGTTG AAATCTGAGG CCATCATTGA      900
ACATCTCTGT GCCAGCGAGT TTGCACTGAG GATGAAAATA AAAGAAGTGA AAAAAGAAAA      960
TGGCGACAAG AAGATTGTCC CCAAGAAGAA GAAGCCCTG AAGTTGGGGC CCATCAAGAA     1020
GAAGGACCTG AAGAAGCTTG TGCTGTACCT GAAGAATGGG GCTGACTGTC CCTGCCACCA     1080
GCTGGACAAC CTCAGCCACC ACTTCCTCAT CATGGGCCGC AAGGTGAAGA GCCAGTACTT     1140
GCTGACGGCC ATCCACAAGT GGGACAAGAA AAACAAGGAG TTCAAAAAC TCATGAAGAA     1200
AATGAAAAAC CATGAGTGCC CCACCTTTCA GTCCGTGTTT AAGTGATTCT CCCGGGGGCA     1260
GGGTGGGGAG GGAGCCTCGG GTGGGGTGGG AGCGGGGGGC CGGAATTC                   1308

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 19 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

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Ile Ala Met Thr Pro Pro Asn Pro Thr Glu Ala Ser Lys Pro Gln Gly
1              5              10              15
Thr Thr Val

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CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide having at least 90%
5 identity to SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 7.
2. An isolated polynucleotide at least 15 nucleotides in length from the
coding region of SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5 or 18, or complement thereof.
- 10 3. An isolated polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of claim 1.
4. An isolated polypeptide fragment or functionally equivalent
polypeptide fragment to a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 7.
- 15 5. A fusion polypeptide comprising (1) a linear sequence of at last 11
amino acid residues essentially identical to a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4,
6 or 7, covalently attached to (2) a second polypeptide.
- 20 6. A recombinant expression vector comprising a polynucleotide sequence
encoding a polypeptide of at least 11 consecutive amino acid residues shown in
SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 7.
- 25 7. A recombinant cloning vector comprising a linear sequence of at least
18 nucleotides identical to a linear sequence within SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5 or 18.
8. A host cell transformed by the polynucleotide of claim 1, or by the
vector of claim 7.

9. The host cell of claim 8 wherein the cell expresses said polypeptide from said vector.

5 10. A monoclonal or isolated polyclonal antibody specific for a protein encoded in coding region of the polynucleotides of claim 1.

11. The antibody of claim 10, which is a monoclonal antibody.

10 12. The antibody of claim 10, which is an isolated polyclonal antibody.

13. A method of detecting SARP protein expression comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a test cell;

15 (b) contacting the proteins of the test cell with the antibody of claim 10 under conditions that permit formation of a stable complex between the proteins of the test cell and the antibody; and

(c) comparing the amount of immunocomplex formed with the proteins of the test cell to the amount of immunocomplex formed with the proteins of a non-apoptotic cell of the same tissue type as the test cell.

20 14. A method of detecting SARP protein expression comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a test cell;

25 (b) contacting the mRNA of the test cell with a nucleic acid probe containing a sequence antisense to a segment at least 15 nucleotides in length of SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5 or 18 under conditions that permit formation of a stable complex between the mRNA of the test cell and the nucleic acid probe; and

(c) comparing the amount of hybridization of the probe to the mRNA of the test cell to the amount of hybridization of the probe to the mRNA of a non-apoptotic cell of the same tissue type as the test cell.

5 15. A method of diagnosing a disease associated with the modulation of SARP expression, comprising:

(a) providing a test sample of tissue;

(b) assaying said test sample for the presence of a gene product of an *hsarp* gene; and

10 (c) comparing the amount of gene product detected in said test sample to the amount of gene product detected in a non-diseased sample of the same tissue type as the test sample.

15 16. The method of claim 15, wherein said gene product is a protein.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein assaying comprises contacting said test sample with an antibody to said protein under conditions that permit formation of a stable complex between said antibody and any of said protein present in said test sample.

20 18. The method of claim 15, wherein said gene product is an *hsarp* mRNA.

25 19. The method of claim 18, wherein assaying comprises contacting said test sample with a nucleic acid probe containing a sequence antisense to a segment at least 15 nucleotides in length of an *hsarp* mRNA under conditions that permit formation of a stable complex between the nucleic acid probe and any complementary mRNA present in said test sample.

20. The method of claim 15, wherein said *hsarp* gene is *hsarp1*.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said disease is a cancer of the prostate epithelial tissue.

22. The method of claim 15, wherein said *hsarp* gene is *hsarp2*.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein said disease is a cancer of the mammary tissue.

24. A method of diagnosing a disease associated with the modulation of SARP expression, comprising:

(a) providing a test sample of bodily fluid;

(b) assaying said test sample for the presence of a SARP protein;

and

(c) comparing the amount of SARP protein detected in said test sample to the amount of SARP protein detected in a non-diseased sample of the same fluid type as the test sample.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein assaying comprises contacting said test sample with an antibody to said SARP protein under conditions that permit formation of a stable complex between said antibody and any of said SARP protein present in said test sample.

26. The method of claim 24, wherein said SARP protein is hSARP1.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein said disease is a cancer of the prostate epithelial tissue.

28. The method of claim 24, wherein said SARP protein is hSARP2.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein said disease is a cancer of the mammary tissue.

5

30. A method of treatment of a patient comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising a component selected from the group comprising a *sarp* or antisense-*hsarp* polynucleotide or a SARP polypeptide or SARP antibody.

10

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the patient is suffering from a condition related to cancer.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the condition related to cancer is cancer of the mammary tissue.

15

33. The method of claim 31, wherein the condition related to cancer is cancer of the prostate.

20

34. The method of claim 31, wherein said condition related to cancer is a cancer of the prostate epithelial tissue.

35. The method of claim 30, wherein said polynucleotide is *hsarp2*.

25

36. The method of claim 30, wherein said polypeptide is SARP2

37. A method of treating an apoptosis related condition comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable

composition comprising a *sarp* or antisense-*hsarp* polynucleotide or a SARP polypeptide or SARP antibody, to a patient in need of such therapy.

5 38. The method of claim 37, wherein said apoptosis related condition is a cancer.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein said cancer is cancer of the mammary tissue.

10 40. The method of claim 38, wherein said cancer is cancer of the prostate.

41. The method of claim 37, wherein said apoptosis related condition is a cancer of the prostate epithelial tissue.

15 42. The method of claim 37, wherein said polynucleotide is *hsarp2*.

43. The method of claim 37, wherein said polypeptide is SARP2.

20 44. A method for screening potential therapeutic agents that modulate the effect of SARP proteins on the Wnt-frizzled protein interaction comprising the steps of:

- (a) combining a Wnt protein and a SARP protein under conditions in which they interact, to form a test sample;
- (b) exposing said test sample to a potential therapeutic agent and;
- 25 (c) monitoring the interaction of the SARP protein and the frizzled protein; wherein, a potential therapeutic agent is selected for further study when it modifies the interaction compared to a control test sample to which no potential therapeutic agent has been added.